THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is the official list of ruling Chiefs (68 in all) expected to attend the Imperial Assemblage:

NAMES OF CHIEFS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Nizam of the Deccan — Maharaja of Mysore
Gaekwar of Baroda

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Maharaja Sci ndia of Gwalior, GCSI — Maharaja of Oorcha (Tehree
Maharaja Holkar of Indore, GCSI — Maharaja of Duttia
Begum of Bhopal, GCSI — Nawab of Jowrah
Maharaja of Rewah, GCSI — Raja of Rutlum
Raja of Dhar — Raja of Sumpthur
Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch) — Maharaja of Chirkaree
Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) — Maharaja of Punna, KCSI
Maharaja of Adjeygurh
Maharaja of Bejawa

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.

Maharana of Oodeypoor or Meywar — Nawab of Tonk
Maharaja of Kishengurh
Maharaja of Jeypore, GCSI — Maharao Raja of Ulwar
Maharaja of Jodhpoor or Marwar, GCSI — Rana of Dholepoor
Maharaj Rana of Jhailawur
Maharao Raja of Boondee
Maharaja of Kerowlie
Maharaja of Bhurtpore

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Raja of Kolhapoor — Raj Saheb of Drangdar
Rao of Kutch — Raja of Chota Oodeypoor
Maharaja of Edur — Raja of Barria
Ali Murad Khan of Khyrpoor — Rana of Loonawarra
Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur — Nawab Babee of Balasinore
Dewan of Pahlunpoor — Raja of Soanth
Raja of Rajpeepla — Nawab of Junjeera
Nawab of Radhunpoor — The Nawab Joonaghur and SirDessaee of Sawantwaree

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Maharaja of Travancore, GCSI — Raja of Cochin, KCSI

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

No list of Chiefs expected at the Assemblage has been received from the Punjab, but probably all these will attend:

Nawab of Bhawulpore — Raja of Chumba
Raja of Jheend, GCSI — Sirdar of Kulsia
Raja of Nabha — Nawab of Putowdie
Raja of Mandi — Nawab of Loharoo
Nawab of Maler Kotla — Nawab of Dojana
Raja of Furreedkote — Raja of Gooleria

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Nawab of Rampore — Raja of Theri (Gurhwal)

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Raja of Kharond — Mahant of Kondka
Raja of Sonpur — Mahant of Nandgaon
Raja of Kairakhol — Raja of Chinkhandon
Raja of Bamra — Raja of Raigurh

CENTRAL INDIA.

Ruling Chiefs not entitled to salutes and not receiving a return visit from the Viceroy:

Raja of Beronda — Jageerdar of Jori
Jageerdar of Poldeo — Jageerdar of Alipoora

List of nobles (176 in all) other than ruling chiefs expected to attend the Imperial Assemblage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir T. Madava Rao, KCSI Minister of the Baroda State.
Nawab Mir Kalm-u-din Hassain Khan of Baroda.
Sirdar Mir Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Baroda
Sirdar Anand Rao Viswas Rao Mane of Baroda
Sirdar Khosai, Rao Sirkay of Baroda
Sirdar Jagdeva Rao Jagtab of Baroda
Sirdar Balwant Rao Mane of Baroda
Sirdar Daulat Rao Mane of Baroda
Sirdar Anand Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda
Sirdar BalwantRao Ghaatkay of Baroda
Naib Dewan Vinayek Rao Kirtane of Baroda
Darakda Chintamon Rao Muzumdar of Baroda
Furnaois Madha Rao Ramchundra of Baroda
Vakil Raghunath Rao of Baroda
Ganpat Rao Mahajan of Baroda

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Maharaja Rama Chundra Deo of Jeypore
Rao Gungadhara Rama Rao Zemindar of Pittapur
Raja Velugoti Kumara Yachama Nayuda, of Venkatagiri
Damara Kumara Venkatappa Nayndu Zemindar of Calahastri, CSI
Raja Siva Shan Mukha Rao of Sundoor
Nawab Futteh Ali Khan Bahadur of Banganapalle
Muttu Vijaya Raghunatha Katama Nachiyar Zemindarni of Shivaganga
Jagadvira Ramakumara Ettappa Nayakar Zemindar of Ettiapuram
Raja Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Raja of Cooch Behar
Maharaja Luchmessur Singh Bahadur, of Durbhanga
Maharaja Moheshur Bux Singh of Doomraon
Maharaja Krishna Protop Sahee Bahadur of Hatwa
Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur
RajaNarendra Krishna Bahadoor
Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur
Nawab Abdul Gunny CSI
Maharaja Sir Jey Mungal Sing Bahadur KCSI
Raja Harbullub Narain Singh of Sorbausa
The Maharaja of Burdwan
Babu Degumber Mitter CSI
Nawab Syud Asghar Alif Khan Bahadur CSI
Nawab Syud Muhammad Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur
Eldest son of King of Oudh
Eldest of Nawab Nazim Head of Mysore family

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Maharaja of Benares
Nawab Syud Ali Shah, of Sardhana
Nawab Syud Ali Khan of Karnal
Nawab Mahammed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur KCSI of Pahasu
Raja Tikram Singh, of Mursan CSI
Raja Ranbir Singh
Maharaja Mahendra Sigh, of Bhadawar
Raja Pirthi Singh, of Awa
Nawab Tajamul Hussin Khan
Raja Hardeo Baksh, CSI
Raja Udit Narain Singh
Raja Lachman Sing of Karauli
Raja Ram Partab Sing, of Mainpuri
Raja Hira Singh, of Eka
Raja Raghunath Singh, of Bura
Raja Jaswant Rao of Lukna CSI
Raja Lakendar Singh of Partapnar
Rani Baisni
Raja Lilsuk Rai, of Bilram
Raja Kushal Singh of Rajaur
Raja Ram Chunder Singh of Rampur
Raja Jagat Singh of Tajpur
Raja Kaika Parshad
Raja Jagan Nath Singh of Powayan
Raja Lal Ram Partab Singh of Manda
Raja Tejbal Singh of Dacye
Raja Banspat Sing of Barah
Raja Luchman Sing of Asothar
Raja Lala Sheo Ram Singh of Urgal
Nawab Ahmad Hosain Khan
Raja Mahesh Narain, of Raja Bazar
Raja Haribar Dat Dube, o Janupur or Badlapur
Raja Jai Kishen Das CSI
Raja Mahadeo Chand of Gopalpur
Raja Rudra Partab Singh of Unanla
Raja Uday Narain Mal of Majhauli
Raja Kishan Partab Bahadur Sahai of Tamkuli
Raja Ram Singh of Bansi
Raja Maesh Sit la Baksh Singh, of Basti
Raja Bhawani Ghulam Pal, of Maldah
Raja Bhup Indar Bahadur of Kantil
Rani Bed San Kunwar, of Agori Barhar
Raja Udit Narain Singh, of Singrauli
Rani Pirthi Raj Kunwar of Bijaegarh
Raja Mahammad Salam at Khan
Raja Shambu Narain Singh
Raja Shiva prasada CSI
Raja Thakur Pashad Narain Deoji of Haldi
Raja Kesho Rao Dinkar, of Gurserai
Raja Ran Mast Singh of Katera
Raja Man Sing of Rampur
Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur
Raja Gajandar Bali of Kansis
Raja Paup Singh of Hardui
Raja Parachat of Baona
Raja Sheoraj Singh CSI

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

No list has been received, but the number will probably be large.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDH.

Mirza Mostaffa Ali Hydar Bahadur
Mirza Dara Sitwat Bahadur
Mirza Suliman Kadr Bahadur
Mirza Khurm Bakht Bahadur
Mirza Azimushan Bahadur
Mirza Rafishan Bahadur
Nawab Sir Mohsimudaula Bahadur KCSI
Nawab Mumtazudaula Bahadur
Nawab Azmatudaula Bahadur
Nawab Mirza Ali Kadr Bahadur
The Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Dirgbijay Singh KCSI of Balrampore
Lal Trilokhenath Singh of Mehudona
Raja Shidpal Singh of Morarman
Raja Hanwant Singh of Kalikankar
Raja Hardeo Baksh Singh CSI of Katiari
Raja Madhu Singh of Amethi
Raja Mahammad Amir Hasan Khan of Mahammad
Rana Shankar Baksh Singh of Khajurgaon
Raja Farzand Ali Khan, of Jehangirabad
Raja Aurudh Sing of Oel
Raja Jagmohun Singh of Chandapur
Raja Indar Bikram Sah of Rhairagarh
Raja Chandarsikar of Sisendi
Raja Shere Bahadur Singh of Kamiar
Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Salempur
Raja Sarabjit Singh of Ramnagar
Captain Gulab Singh of Bela-Bela
Sirdar Antar Singh of Bela-Bela
Sirdar Narain Singh of ditto
Babu Ajit Singh of Tirol
Mir Ghazaffar Husain of Pirpur
Mir Bakar Husain, of ditto.
Mirza Abas Beg of Baragaon
Darogha Mir Wajid Ali of Ahmaman
Shahzada Sahadeo Singh
Sirdar Bikram Singh
Mirza Agha Ali Khan Bahadur
Diwan Mathura Das

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Raja Janoji Bhonsla
Raja Suliman Shah
Rao Saheb Nana Abir Rao
Ahiloji Ahir Rao
Krishna Rao Goojar
Raghoji Rao Mohite
Ragoba Mohite
Madho Rao Gangadhur Chitnavis
Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand
Babu Bulwant Rao
Govind Rao Kishna Bhaskote

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Twelve principal leading natives from various parts of the province:

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF MYSORE.

Six members of the Maharaja's family, and about 12 petty nobles and native gentlemen.

THE REPORT on the weather and crops in Assam for the week ending the 2nd instant shows that the recent storm reached as far north as the Garo Hills, where, on the 1st, there was a violent storm of wind blowing from East North-East, with a little rain. It is thought the cotton crop on exposed sites has been damaged. On the same day there was heavy rain with high easterly wind at Nowgong, while in Sylhet it blew a gale from the north and east, and there was a good fall of rain, which has benefitted the crops. The wind is said to have done some damage here also, but no particulars have been received. Cachar was also visited by the storm. The weather there is reported too cold for tea, and the season is not closing so well as was anticipated.

THE PEKING GAZETTE of the 26th September contains a decree reiterating the prohibition against poppy cultivation in China. It is called forth by a memorial from Pao. It is stated that the cultivation has of late become common throughout the Empire, greatly to the detri ment of the food supply of the people. Stringent instructions has been issued to enforce the interdict, and circulated through the provinces "to the end that the lower class may have a warning set before them." This is of course good news for India.

WE TAKE the following Cabul news from the *Indian Public Opinion*:

"The Ameer seems a little distracted just now. He heard secretly some complaints against Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, his son; he sent for him, and warned him that if he did not cease taking bribes and tyrannising over the people he would send him abroad to the Governorship of some hilly district like Kurum, Maimana, Hazara, &c.

The mountaineers are men of violent disposition and require immediate redress of their grievances, and the Ameer threatened that should Mohamed Ibrahim Khan fail with these people, he would send him on a kind of banishment like Sirdar Mahomed Sharif Khan and Sirdar Jalaludin Khan, there he would know the value of ease."

A merchant from Bukhara states that the Governor of Tashkund had sent a message to the Ameer of Bukhara, saying that Subz Shehar green city which the Russians had conquered from the Turkomans and Kurshi situated on the other side of Amoo was required by their Government, "your making them over will result in many advantages accruing to you from the Russian Government." The Ameer has sent a message to the Emperor of Russia, in which he has expressed his disapproval of the proposal."

THE FOLLOWING admirable little story is given in an English paper:

"A little boy eleven years of age, residing in a small village in Bohemia, wrote without the knowledge of his parents to the Emperor of Austria a letter of which the following is a translation; "Mr. Emperor, at Vienna; I should like to become a priest or teacher. My father is a poor weaver and has no money. Have the kindness, Mr. Emperor, to send me some money, that I may learn to be a priest or teacher, just as you wish. I salute you the Mrs. Emperor and the children. (Signed.) Joseph Bennesch." This letter duly reached the private secretary, and was forwarded to the Emperor in Hungary. The innocent style of it found instant favour; shortly afterward the Burgomaster of the village in which the lad resided, received an official telegram to inquire and report on the case. All turned out satisfactorily, and the school inspector of the neighbouring town of Zwittan was instructed to give the boy board and lodging, and every needful facility for his education. So little Joseph's ambition, thanks to imperial kindness, is likely to be satisfied."

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

WHAT VAGARIES the Christian Missionaries sometime commit for the propagation of their religion may be seen from the following account, published in the *Overland China Mail*, of the proceedings of a Revd. Mr. Richard in the drought-stricken districts of Shan-tang. The earth was iron and the sky was brass, and the priests invited the people to offer up prayers in thousands. "Ten thousand voices," writes Mr. Richard, "cried O. mi-to-fo (a Buddist incantation,) and ten thousand times they would repeat it in the day. . . The Taoists called on the people everywhere to fast, and repair to their temples to pray, and the officials went on foot to Chang Hwang and chained themselves to him." The sight of all this semi-heathenish fanaticism seems to have infected Mr. Richard with similar aspirations, and his conscience, as he tells us, not allowing him to remain inactive, he inscribed a prayer for rain,—addressed to Tien Lao-yeh, *i.e.* "the old gentleman of heaven" on yellow paper and affixed it to the door of his house accompanying it with an invitation to the people to read and use it. Finding that this strange manifesto was allowed to remain undefaced, he got bolder and put some up at the gates of the city. "Praying for rain was a popular thing," says Mr. Richard, "so the papers were left there untouched, although put up by a foreigner. From that," he adds, "I took a horse and visited the surrounding villages, but still no rain came, and neither did the people adopt my plan. I enlarged my circle again, and now an excellent man who had been a friend of mine since I got there, had managed to get thirty villages to join him to pray to Tien Lao-yeh. . . . Thank God! that part was blest with rain more than any other in the hien (district,) and they managed with some difficulty to sow their corn. At this time I was daily from home in other hiens distributing these placards for rain." So this protestant Missionary entered into competition with the priests of

Bhudda and Taou for the suffrages of the people by producing invocations for rain. This is the way Christianity is spread by its propagators.

THE INCIDENT at the Doveton Protestant College in Vepery, Madras, travelled to the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It seems that some of the students of that institution lately cut out the bottom of the acting Principal's chair, re-attaching it to its frame by a few pieces of rattan, so that the chair resumed its customary appearance. The effect of the proceeding was that when the Principal arrived and seated himself in the chair, the bottom immediately gave way, and the unfortunate gentleman was placed in a most distressing position, the attitude he assumed being, indeed, so peculiar, that the whole school was convulsed with emotion. Having been extricated from the difficulty, the Principal at once set to work to find out the names of those, to whom he was indebted for this attention. His inquiries, however, proved fruitless, the boys declining to give the slightest information on the subject. Subsequently he gave a sound thrashing to some of the students, which "has been the severest given within the history of the school!"

THE GOOD Bishop of Minorca has issued the following circular against the heretics:

"We renew and reiterate (says the good bishop) our sentence of the highest order of excommunication against heretics of every sort, kind, and description, against their pupils or their adopted children, against their fathers, mothers, preceptors, and all who sit at meat with them. We fully excommunicate all who aid or look kindly on them; we excommunicate the domestic servants of all heretics; we excommunicate all and every person or persons who dare to let a house to a heretic or Protestant for schools or services and every one who gives money or makes a loan or leaves a legacy to such persons. We excommunicate every one who lives on terms of friendship with such heretics, and every one who dares to say or write one word in their defence. The clergy of my diocese are commanded to read this out on three successive Sundays during divine service, and take good care that all its injunctions shall be carried out to the letter."

And this Bishop professes to be a minister of Christ, who preached charity to all men.

IN 1874 there were in France no less than 5617 cases of self-murder or on an average sixteen a day. In 2,472 cases strangulation was the method selected for exit from this world; 1,554 persons preferred drowning. The remaining 1,591 destroyed themselves in a variety of ways more or less ingenious, but all crowned with a like measure of success.

THE FOLLOWING Railway case is reported from Manchester. A gentleman named Hamer, living at Ashton-on-Mersey, sued the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company to recover 4*s*,6*d* expenses incurred by him owing to the unpunctuality of a train on the defendant's line. It was urged on behalf of the defendants that the delay of the train arose in consequence of their being a great number of passengers, and moreover that there was no special contract in the present case. The Judge, however, held that the Company were bound by their time-tables, unless they could show reasonable excuse for the non-performance of their contract. Here there was no excuse, such as the break-down of an engine or a truck getting across the line, which would necessitate the shunting of the train and so cause delay. As regarded the number of passengers, the Company should have put on an additional train or have done something to enable them to keep their contract with the public. Judgment was, therefore, for the plaintiff with costs, the Judge adding that had he been the plaintiff, he should have certainly taken a cab all the way to his home instead of to Stretford only. This case ought to teach the Indian Railway Companies the value of punctuality.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE contains a review of Dr. Showrendromohun Tagore's treatise on "Six Ragas." We give the following extracts from this notice:

"In a quarto volume, handsomely illustrated with lithographic engravings by native artists, Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore has taken in hand to give a lucid exposition of the origin and characteristics of Hindu music. To begin with the beginning the Sanskrit word *sangita* has the threefold signification of song, percussion, and dancing. The works that describe the principles and laws of vocal and instrumental music and of all kinds of spectacular entertainments are called *sangita sastras*. From the scientific point of view, a *sangita sastra* may be considered as treating "of the origin and propagation of *nada*, or sound; of the doctrine of *srutis*, or the theory of Sanskrita intervals; of the doctrine of *swarass*, or musical sounds; of the formation of the different species of scales; of the rules of *murchchhanas* and *tanas*; of the composition of *ragas* and their various modifications and variations; of the variety of *talas*, or times conformable to regular metre; and of the rules and directions with respect to the various styles of theatric representation. Considered as an art, it lays down the necessary directions for the cultivation of the human voice, for the performance of instrumental music, and for the various motions and gestures in dancing." There are two kinds of *sangita*, the one of divine origin and therefore universally venerated; the other secular, and reflecting the peculiar habits customs, and feelings of the tribe or people out of whose daily life it has sprung into existence. In these degenerate days, however, little regard is paid to the severe rules touching *ragas* and *raginis* laid down by Sanskrit authorities; while dancing has long since ceased to be a moving presentment of "sacred love and affection" such as "animated the heart of the ancient Hindus.

The mystery of Hindu music consists largely in its *srutis*, or minute intervals, distinctly perceptible to an Indian ear, but which the duller European organism fails to appreciate. There are twenty-two kinds of *sruti* to each *saptaka*, or octave, the compass of the Hindu scale being limited to three octaves of seven notes each.

Passing over an extremely learned disquisition on the nature and attributes of *murchchhanas*, seven of which belong to each *saptaka* or octave of seven notes, we come to the *tala* or Hindu time. A *tala*, which literally means the beating of time by the clapping of hands, is "metrically divided by a certain arrangement of *matras*," and it takes four *matras* to constitute a measure.

Several pages having been devoted to show what a *raga* is not, the reader is at length informed that it "signifies an effect on the mind produced by the agreeable relation of successive notes, each *raga* having some affinity with a certain feeling or affection of the mind." The sentiments they are supposed to illustrate are love, mirth, tenderness, anger, heroism, terror, disgust, and surprise.

The six original *rajas* whose names need hardly be transcribed, "are restricted for their performance to particular times and seasons. They are each represented as a demigod, wedded to six *raginis*, or nymphs." Thus the illustration to Sriraga places before us a Hindu lady and gentleman, walking lovingly amid a grove of trees, watched by three ducks on a piece of water. From the letterpress we learn that "the demigod Sri Raga, famed all over the earth, sweetly sports with his nymph, gathering fresh blossoms in the bosom of yon grove, and his divine lineaments are distinguished through his graceful vesture. This *raga* is sung in the dewy season, generally in the evening." Basanta, the second *raga*, is also walking in a grove, but alone, with the exception of the three ducks on the pond and two birds on a leafless tree. He is "represented as being of a golden hue, dressed in yellow garments, and having his ears ornamented with the blossoms of the mango. His lotus-like eyes are rolling round, and are of the colour of the rising sun. He is loved by the females. This *raga* is sung in the spring." Megha, or the fifth *raga*, is depicted as a half-clad Hindu, with a wonderful likeness to Mr. Disraeli, riding on an elephant, with one arm round his *ragini*. He is supposed to be "dressed in blue garments. Has a grave voice and violet eyes. Rides on an elephant, and is sung in the rainy season."

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that the Council of India have agreed to a draft-despatch sanctioning the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act "with modifications." The despatch gives expression to the doubts entertained by Lord Salisbury as to the wisdom of this measure. The "modifications" are of such a nature as will, it is believed, satisfy public opinion.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE in noticing the Bishop of Bombay's sermon on the Bulgarian atrocities says that "the folly of the sermon puts out of sight its indecency, though it is no small thing that a high ecclesiastical official paid out of the Indian taxes to preside over a handful of clergy, and therefore straining the principle of an establishment to the utmost, should on the same occasion publicly insult the Queen's Mussalman subjects and the Prime Minister of England." And it is the same Bishop, who will not undertake to help the famine-stricken people of Bengal, unless he is allowed to Christianize them!

THE PIONEER sings an *io pæan* in favor of the Punjab Government for abolishing a "Superintending Engineer of provincial works with his numerous retinue of clerks." But the Engineer is provided elsewhere and the clerks only are "abolished." This is the meaning of economy under our Government!

THE GOLOS, which is the *Times* of Russia, has a most amusing article on Lord Beaconsfield. Russian pride has been wounded by the spirited foreign policy of England, and the *Golos* thus holds forth:

"It ought to be observed that the members of the Disraeli Cabinet are too well disciplined to inquire into the sublime secrets of their leader, and are only the tools of a policy which they do not dare to fathom. Since the day of their admission to the Cabinet they have been ordered to scream at the whole world, and to try and convince everybody that the Tory Cabinet are appointed to exalt English power, and lift it up from the degradation consequent upon prolonged rule of the non-intervention theory proclaimed by the Whigs. This *mot d'ordre* was very cunningly devised by the first European Premier of Hebrew extraction; it gave the Cabinet Ministers something to do, and it diverted their attention from what their chief desired to keep to himself. Even Lord Derby, the most eminent member of the Cabinet, fell into the snare, and was so completely carried away by Mr. Disraeli's appeal to his ambition that he became a mere instrument in the hands of his chief.

"Having thus shrewdly arranged the working order of his Cabinet, the Premier proceeded to carry out his preconceived programme. Intent upon dragging the English nation after him, the phlegmatic and apathetic character of his countrymen made it necessary to get up some extraordinary excitement. For the clever and astute Hebrew this was a good opportunity to show himself a true chip of the old block. As a beginning, a scenic effect was got up in the form of a Royal visit to India. What had never before occurred in the annals of British history, the Prince of Wales went to the East, where he was raised to the rank of a Native idol, the Queen, his mother, being at the same time elevated to the Imperial dignity. The scheme, which was to produce a startling effect upon the loyal sentiments of the English, succeeded perfectly. The nation applauded the genius of the Premier, the members of the Cabinet basked in the reflected rays of their chief's glory, and the Royal Imperial family were right glad at their own rise in the world.

The writer then goes on:

"Having thus acquired a firm footing, Mr. Disraeli passed on to a second theatrical *coup-de-main*. He bought up the shares of the Suez Canal, representing this achievement as an act of profound political sagacity beneficial to the vital interests of the British nation. The sensation produced by this business stroke had hardly subsided when the Slavonic question very opportunely arose.

2

"The feats of the Tory Cabinet now became more marvellous than ever, and last June reached their acme. Disraeli-Beaconsfield, with uncommon audacity, by a single stroke of the pen and 20 ships, neutralized the action of three European Powers possessed of three millions of bayonets.

"The thing was done so adroitly and so boldly that the Powers did not use their might, but left the Christians who solicited their assistance to struggle on as best they could. Since that time four months have elapsed. During this entire period the schemes of the European Cabinets have been wrecked on the Disraeli-Beaconsfield policy, and who knows how often the process is to be repeated?

"To a simple mortal all this is absolutely incomprehensible. Considering that Disraeli-Beaconsfield has no troops to speak of at his disposal, and that his fleet will not avail him much in solving the Continental question of the Slavonians, it is difficult to understand why the weakest of the Powers should be allowed to play such a dominant part."

THE GOLOS thus indulges itself in the following tirade against Lord Beaconsfield:

"The Tory Premier, it is contended, simply aims at using his power to get all the money he can while in office. For this purpose a triumvirate is said to have been formed. Sir Phillip Rose, the intimate friend and private secretary of Mr. Disraeli-Beaconsfield, entered into partnership with the London branch of the Paris and Frankfort firm of Erlanger. The considerable capital of the Erlangers, their connexion with all European countries, their branch offices at Frankfort, Paris, and more specially at Vienna, their influence over important journals, many of which are their property, and their *savoir-faire* in obtaining useful telegrams in time—all this served to render their alliance with the ruler of English destinies exceedingly profitable from a financial point of view.

"It matters little how the profits are divided among the members of the triumgirate; but it is easy to understand who takes the lion's share. We are in a position to affirm positively that the principal participator in the profits, which were exceedingly bountiful, was content with his share even sometime ago, and as early as August thought of retiring from business. Thanks to these pecuniary arrangements he could afford to sacrifice the privilege of sitting in the Lower House, and accepted a title of nobility which, to keep the way open to his present profitable position, he had steadily refused before.

Again:

"The lucrative jobbery of the triumvirate began at the time of the Prince of Wales's journey to India. On that occasion silver was depreciated in consequence of a clever alteration in the relations between India and Great Britain. The export of silver coin to Asia, which had been going on time out of mind, was artificially stopped and changed into an import. This metamorphosis was brought about by administrative measures quietly taken at the time of the general enthusiasm aroused by the Prince's stay in India. Before any one dreamt of this financial operation the triumvirate had pocketed their profits. A great banking firm co-operating with the head of the Government, it was easy to make money, and money was made. Soon after followed the Suez Canal shares operation, a business unprecedented in history. The price of the shares constantly rising and falling for several weeks preceding the transfer, is in itself proof that the transaction was directed by a person who knew what was in the wind, though the rest of the world, including M. de Lesseps, were kept in the dark.

"The third and principal operation of the financial triumvirate began in the autumn of 1875, when the Bosno-Herzegovinese rebellion assumed the proportions of a serious protest against Turkish rules, endorsed by the whole Balkano-Slavonic peninsula. The cunning and underhand dealings of Disraeli and Erlanger now had a wide field of action opened to them. A better occasion for reaping millions could not be imagined. Erlanger, well acquainted with the Russian finances and their weak points, at once perceived that immense profits might be realized if the rebellion of two Turkish Provinces could be fanned into a great political conflagration. Having the entire English diplomacy at his disposal, he could easily attain his object. Accordingly, European exchanges were kept in a constant flutter, the prices of Government and private stock going up and oscillating between extremes. The price of Russian securities, in which speculation rioted, varied as much as 20 per cent. One of the principal aims of the speculators was to extend the period during which these little affairs could be carried on, and to suit every stroke of business to an utterance of the British Premier, preconcerted to be pitched now in a warlike and now in a pacific key. These utterances of the British Premier were remarkable for being the reverse of what friends and enemies expected. They always took people by surprise, and, devoid of all political logic, uniformly prevented the financial speculations of outsiders succeeding.

"The audacity, the infamy, the trickery displayed throughout and, spiced occasionally with a seeming concession or two, were truly wonderful. Contradictions between word and deed abounded, and innumerable are the proofs in the newspapers of the low artifices resorted to. But the object was attained. Millions were made, chiefly at Russian expense. It is certain, that to rob Russia financially, though the proceeds go to a few interested speculators, it must contribute to weaken our political action."

And this is the stuff which has been put in circulation by the leading journal in Russia.

THE JOURNAL DE PETERSBURGH, the official organ of Russia, takes the *Golos* to task for the above unhandsome criticisms upon the Prime Minister of England. The latter journal says in reply that its article was based upon facts communicated by persons in a position to know what is going on. What does this mean? We dare say Lord Beaconsfield will make some enquiry into the matter.

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

WE HEAR from a Jessore correspondent that the villages of Raruly and Kotiparah in that district have been visited by fever of a virulent type, which is decimating the inhabitants. What aggravates the calamity is that there is no doctor or medical man to attend the sick, and this circumstance has made the people despondent.

THE INHABITANTS living within the jurisdiction of the Dumjoor and Juggutbullubpore Police stations in the Howrah sub-district have petitioned the Lieutenant Governor for the abolition of the tolls which are now levied at two bars on the main road from Howrah to Amta *via* Juggutbullubpore. We have received a copy of the memorial for which we

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regret we cannot make room. The road is now under the Road Cess Committee and the toll bars are 9 and 17 miles apart. Though there is no express provision in the Road Cess Act against tolls being levied on roads originally constructed by the Ferry Fund Committees, we think such tolls ought now to be abolished. What is most noteworthy is that a toll of one rupee is recovered from all hackneys travelling on the road. This is the usual ferry fund rate, but appears to be very exorbitant when compared with the rates of the Hooghly Bridge.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Godfrey, the subdivisional officer of Raneegunge, has made himself universally popular by his general urbanity and suavity of disposition and by the strict attention which he seems to pay to the wants of the people. A correspondent while lauding him for many virtues complains of his insufficient attention to municipal wants. The streets of Raneegunge are not watered and lighted. Are the funds sufficient to meet these requirements?

BABU NEMYCHURN SINGH, sub-editor of the *Education Gazette*, proposes to publish in monthly parts of five royal forms each in small type a correct and faithful translation of the Mahabharatha in Bengali verse.

THE GOVERNMENT of India notices that on an average 40 per cent. of the entire cost of constructing and fully stocking the State Railways in India consists of expenditure in the purchase of permanent-way, engines and rollingstock, iron bridge materials, and stores of various kinds procured from England, and not at present procurable in India. In a contemplated expenditure of 20 millions on railways there would thus have to pass out of the country no less a sum than 8 millions. The Government of India has accordingly passed the following Resolution on the subject:

"In this view all Officers of the Public Works Department, and specially of the Railway Branch, are directed to turn their most serious attention to this matter, and to limit their indents for European manufactures to such articles as cannot be procured in India.

"The Governor-General in Council expects that much benefit will be derived from the exercise of intelligence and discrimination of Officers in the Department in using native products, manufactures and materials in the construction and maintenance of lines of railway."

This as we remarked last week is a move in the right direction.

MR. RAVENSCROFT of the Bombay Civil Service was offered a Revenue Commissionership, which he has refused on the ground of ill-health, but has accepted the office of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Does this mean that the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay is an easy-going office? In Calcutta Sir Stuart Hogg broke his health in the service of the Municipality. Things apparently differ in Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION seems to be working steadily. It held its first general meeting on Monday last, at which the formation of branches in the Mofussil was announced.

FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE SPIRIT of economy is really abroad, *vide* the following Resolution:

"The President in Council is pleased to rule that cloth umbrellas may be allowed during the rains to peons in public offices in Calcutta, who are required to convey messages, letters, boxes, &c. The number of such umbrellas should be the same as the number of chattahs now allowed; their cost should not exceed Re. 1-4 each, and they should last two years".

"Should a clerk occasionally want an umbrella for out-door work, that used by one of the peons would doubtless be available, and expense for umbrellas for clerks should therefore not be incurred".

"These rules shall also apply in the case of any of the offices which may be removed to Simla".

We wish the saving by the stoppage of the supply of umbrellas to clerks had been given in rupees. We dare say it will go far to meet the cost of the Imperial Assemblage. Why has Simla been excepted from the observation of this far-seeing Resolution?

THE TIMES states that Sir William Muir replaces General Johnson in the Indian Council, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley, who retires from the War Office, will replace Montgomery. The same paper also states General Johnson will succeed General Norman in the Viceregal Council. On the retirement of Sir G. Clerk, he will probably be succeded by a Madras Civilian. We are surprised that a man of Sir Cecil Beadon's ability and experience has been let out of the Indian Council. The collapse of the Government in the Orissa Famine was as much due to Lord Lawrence as to Sir Cecil, but the one has been raised to the peerage and the other left out in the cold.

TWO PARSEE graduates in Medicine, Messrs S. H. Dantra and K. A. Dalal, have attained the rank of Surgeon in the army, and have arrived at Bombay.

THE SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed in the Home Office:

"Babu Madhubchunder Bysak, Dragon Iron Works, No. 36, Strand, Armenian Ghaut, for "A machine for manufacturing Castor Oil."

"Mr. P. P. F. Michea, tannin manufacturer, of Wassind, Thannah District, in the Presidency of Bombay, India, for "Increasing the production of Indigo blue from the Indigo ferœ and purifying it during the process of manufacture."

THERE HAS BEEN another gross outrage by dacoits in British Burma. Three persons were murdered.

THE STATESMAN is justly indignant at the unfeeling language of the zemindar, who is reported to have spoken to a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* as follows:

"Very few of the zemindars or their agents have been drowned, whereas two hundred thousand of the ryots, and the majority of the servants of Government in the submerged districts, have been drowned! I look upon this as the way in which the Almighty who is the great and the just Judge of the whole earth, has exercised vengeance upon the Government and the ryots for having combined together to torture and torment us zemindars."

Our contemporary should remember that this language proceeded from the lips of a *European* zemindar.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has refused to comply with the prayer of the memorialists, who petitioned His Honor for mercy to Pilot Simons:

"He appeals to me for mercy, and that appeal is supported by a memorial signed by many commanders of vessels in this port. Doubtless they feel sorry for the pilot's unhappy position. I have that feeling too, and hope that he may obtain some employment on land. But I have also to remember the general welfare. And to show mercy in this case, would be indeed unmerciful to the sailors and passengers whose lives would be imperilled, and to the merchants whose property would be risked by the retention in the pilot service of a man who failed to handle a steam-ship in the broad channel of this river. Therefore, under section 18 of the Act, I confirm the sentence."

Sir Richard is right. We wish he were equally firm when men of his own cloth were concerned.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

WE JOIN the *Statesman* in deprecating the tone of the *Pioneer's* Calcutta letter giving an account of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to the cyclone-stricken districts. On the road to Noakhali, the writer says, "the natives crowded round the Lieutenant Governor, no doubt thinking it a splendid occasion to obtain the maximum amount of relief for the minimum amount of suffering." The writer adds: "their requests were certainly not deficient in boldness; but when asked if they had tried to do anything for themselves, they admitted they had not, but kept reiterating that they were helpless and starving—a statement not altogether borne out by their healthy and rotund appearance." Again:

"One wretched Musulman pointed to the corpses of his mother, wife, and two sons, but when asked why he did not bury them, said he could not do that, as he had not the requisite piece of new cloth, to wrap them in, and no money to bury them with; and again gave vent to the most piteous lamentations."

Our contemporary is quite right when he says that "such callousness does far more harm to our reputation as rulers, than Fuller minutes, or articles in the *World*."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE invited a select party of European and Native gentlemen on last Thursday evening to meet the "President in Council."

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has an album cartoon of Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary. The picture is quite unlike the original.

THERE WAS a public meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Woodrow at Belvedere on Thursday last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presided. There were several good speeches in both English and Bengali. The form of the memorial has not yet been determined upon. God bless the memory of Atkinson!

THE RAJA of Sattara has been ousted from his ancestral home. An ill-judged and ungracious act on the eve of the Delhi Assemblage.

THE MEETING between the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Cashmere it would seem was a most pleasant affair. We will notice it at length when we receive full particulars.

THE CASE of Hogg *vrs.* Willson comes on for trial on Tuesday next.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 21*st November*.—The departure of the 12th Lancers for India has been suspended. They are orderd to remain at Shorncliffe. A despatch from Gortschakoff dated 7th November, in reply to Lord Derby's despatch of the 30th October, urges the subordination and integrity of Turkey to guarantees which humanity and the peace of Europe alike demand. Russian designs upon Constantinople disavowed. Another despatch, dated 22nd October, regrets England's yielding to groundless fears concerning the policy of Russia.

22*nd*.—A despatch of Lord Loftus, dated 2nd November, states that he had had a most cordial audience with the Czar, who urged a complete agreement between Russia and England whose aims were identical. He solemnly gave his sacred word of honor that Russia had no intention of acquiring Constantinople and that if obliged to occupy Bulgaria, it would only be temporary. He deplored England's distrust, and declared the idea that Russia intends the conquest of India to be absurd and impossible.

Lahore, 18*th November*.—The Akhoond of Swat is nearing death. Mian Gull, his eldest son, arrived, but was not admitted. The youngest son is likely to succeed, fighting is expected. The Akhoond is disposed to leave Swat and Bajore to the Ameer of Cabul, but is displeased at rumours of his going to the Delhi Durbar. The Russians require Subz Shehar on the Amoo, but the Ameer has expressed his disapproval of the proposal.

21*st*.—The Ameer of Kabul is sick. Kazee Abdul Kadir is in constant attendance. There are rumours that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has been released and offered the Governorship of Kandahar. He has declined and wants Herat.

Bombay 19*th November*.—Yielding to England's pressing counsels, the Porte has accepted the conference unconditionally, Turkey will probably appoint Safvet Midhat Pasha as its representative.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Dr. Thoburn, the well-known Methodist preacher, who has just returned to India, will deliver on Monday a public lecture on "five months in America" at the Methodist chapel in Dhurmtollah. Dr. Thoburn is said to be a great speaker, and we hope he will find a fit and large audience. The educated youths of Calcutta would perhaps like to hear him.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER'S report of mortality in Calcutta for the week ending the 18th instant gives the death-rate at 39·3 per thousand of population per annum. The rate in the preceding week was 36·7, that in the week ending 4th November was 31·9 There is thus a steady increase. The aggregate of deaths last week in a population of about 430 thousand souls was 324, of which 125 were from fever and 96 from cholera diarrhœa and dysentry.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces for the Bengal Presidency for 1875. 2. Report on the Census of Travancore taken on the 18th May 1875. 3. Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign colonies for 1875-76. By J. G. Grant, M. D. Protector of Emigrants. 4. Valmiki and His Times or a review of the State of Society, Religion, Polity, Commerce &c., of Valmik's times as can be gleaned from the Epic of Ramayan, By Prafulla Chandra Bannerji. 5. Raj-Tupossini, a Poem in Bengali, Part I. By Hurro Chunder Ghose. 6. Surodhoni Kabya, a Poem in Bengali. Part II. By the late Denobundho Mitter.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1876.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

WE consider it a compliment to India that her Minister has been elected to represent England at the European Conference. This appointment, we observe, has been questioned on Indian grounds. It is said that Indian matters are so various and multitudinous that the Indian Minister, who is alive to the sacred trust reposed in him, has no time to think of other matters. This is perfectly true. The Secretary of State for India is the controlling authority for all India. There are nine local Governments in India, *viz.*, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, Assam and British Burma. There are two other local Governments, which are administered by the British Government in trust, we mean Mysore and the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad. These eleven local Governments are presided over by a ruler called severally, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief Commissioner. Over them the Viceroy and Governor General in Council exercises supreme control. And the acts of these twelve Governments are subject to the review and control of the Secretary of State for India. Surely the Indian Minister, who means to do his work honestly and faithfully, has more than enough to keep him employed for twenty-four hours. Indeed, if the day were long not twenty-four but forty-eight hours, he would still want time to go through

his routine work thoroughly and satisfactorily. We remember Dr. Duff once told us that he was with Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax, when he was President of the Board of Control, and he found that functionary literally immersed in papers so much so that he could hardly find time to speak to him. Now, Sir Charles Wood was a most hard-working and pains-taking minister, and he always looked into things with his own eyes. But the President of the Board of Control was assisted by the Court of Directors—in fact the Court used to do the lion's share of the work. The reader may well imagine how much has the work of the Indian Minister increased since the President of the Board of Control has been converted into the Secretary of State for India. At the present time there are some most important questions pending before the Secretary of State—the silver question, the scarcity in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It is therefore urged that the absence of the Secretary of State for India from the India Office is inopportune and perhaps ill-judged. We confess we do not agree with those, who argue in this strain True, that the absence of the Secretary of State means the delegation of his functions to the Indian Council. Be it so. What then? India has a vital interest in the Turkish question, and the Indian Minister has therefore been fitly selected to represent England at the European Conference. The appointment is not only a high compliment to Lord Salisbury personally, but also a recognition of the importance of India in the domain of Eastern politics. It may be allowed that the selection of Lord Salisbury for this great task is one of those bursts of the Hebrew intellect, which have produced the present "spirited foreign policy" of England and raised her so much in the scale of the nationalities of Europe. The Marquis of Salisbury is one of the ablest men in the English Cabinet. Possessed of great sagacity, vast ability, bold grasp of mind and rare decision of character, he is eminently qualified to represent the English nation in the Council of the Great Powers of Europe. Belonging to an ancient family in the country and nurtured in the traditions of the past he is intensely English in sentiment and feeling, and his intellectual training enables him to represent the peculiar color of English feeling in dealing with the other nations of the world. Then his knowledge of Indian politics, and his personal responsibility in guiding the course of affairs in the East naturally inspire in the English mind confidence in him. Lord Beaconsfield understands the character of his colleague well, and by selecting him for the European Congress he has strengthened his own position in the Cabinet. A Plenipotentiary at the Congress must possess wide discretion, and Lord Salisbury is a man, who is accustomed to think for himself and to act on his own responsibility. Knowing as he does the general sentiments of the Cabinet on this vexed question, he will be able to meet with decision any new phases of the question, which may arise in course of the deliberations of the Congress, but which may not have been foreseen by his colleagues at home. The appointment of Lord Salisbury is thus most excellent.

The work before Lord Salisbury is certainly most difficult. As a Bombay contemporary justly remarks in the present case, the very data are to a large extent of a doubtful and precarious character. The traditional English interest, and the traditional Russian interest, are both intelligible factors—at least most persons flatter themselves that they thoroughly understand them—but between these two extremes, apparently so simple, and so definite, there are other interests, other claims, and other possible solutions of long-standing problems, which are none the less real because they are less definite and rigid. The existing European position, the same writer continues, "is wholly unlike the preceding ones in which the Eastern question has been before the Powers. The temporary eclipse of France, and the bankruptcy of Turkey alone constitute an enormous difference. The political independence of Italy, with its large but almost untried army, is also a new and not altogether calculable element: above all, the position and interests of the new German Empire, and the necessary insecurity of its relations with France, have introduced an uncertainty and confusion into current political speculations, which are vividly reflected in the European Press. The eager desire for peace in France rests undoubtedly on the very natural wish not to see the ally of the future against Germany dissipate its strength in a quarter so alien to French interests. This is perfectly well understood in Berlin, and the correspondents of the French press in Germany warn their countrymen that in Germany people contemplate, not altogether without complacency, the warlike impulses of the Russian people,, and even desiderate a solution of the Eastern question that would partially satisfy Russia, and keep her occupied for some years to come. This does not mean that Germany is wholly indifferent to her evident interest in preserving her ascendancy on the Danube, for the German trading classes still attach great importance to this point, as they have ever done. It means, however, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, in the sense in which English statesmen have understood that phrase, is not an immediate German interest. A prince of the Hohenzollern house reigns at Bucharest, and an enlarged and strengthened Roumanian Kingdom might after all be not so dependent on Russia as some persons suppose. The tone of the German non-official papers has lately been more distinctly hostile to Russia, and this fact has been made the most of by the pro-Turkish press in Pesth and Vienna, but no one can seriously suppose that the utterances of the German liberal papers throw the smallest light on the secret purposes of the German Chancellor. The divided counsels in Vienna were never so prominently and vividly before the public eyes as they have been lately. The party which leans to an alliance with Russia, and extension of the Slavonic area of the Empire, has more than once believed to have carried its point last month, and perhaps might have done so if the excitement and the political demonstration in Pesth, at the first rumour of Count Andrassy's retreat, had not warned its leaders that the hour for such grave resolution had not yet struck. And though there is in England a revived feeling of alarm about Russian projects, and a fixed determination to maintain English ascendancy in the Mediterranean, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the country, as a whole, has changed its mood since the autumn of last year, when the financial collapse of Turkey threw so broad a light on the utter decay of the Ottoman State. The Ministry knows very well, or at least most sagacious members of it know, that a great deal of the talk of last few weeks rather reflects, as is always the case when war is in the air, the wishes and aims of the military classes, than the settled convictions of the nation. The Ministry have already abandoned the *status quo* before the war, for all the world sees that that is now an impossibility. The question of peace and war really turns on the possibility of finding some point between the Russian demands and the latest English concessions, which both parties can accept without humiliation. The influence of Germany would have an all but decisive influence in determining the acceptance of such a middle point, if it was honestly exercised. But the Berlin Sphinx has not yet spoken, and till it breaks the silence, the voice of all other oracles has only an incomplete significance." The position, of things in Europe has been lucidly described by our contemporary. As the *Times* puts it, the fate of Europe hangs upon the breath of a single Man, and that Man is Prince Bismark. The first act of Lord Salisbury has been a visit to that arbiter of the European distiny at the present day, and according to Reuter Prince Bismark, professes to follow a policy of neutrality. This is quite Bismarkian. The neutrality means that that statesman wishes to leave England and Russia to fight out their quarrels and that he will ultimately throw in the weight of his power on the winning side. Possibly he also wishes to watch the attitude of France.

So far as India is directly concerned we hope that Lord Salisbury will go a step further and bring the Balance of Power to bear on Russia's policy in Asia. In determining the rights of the Eastern question in Europe it is of the utmost importance that the whole Eastern policy of Russia, whether it affects Europe or Asia, should be brought within the purview of the deliberations of the Congress. The late declarations of the Czar seem to be peaceful, and if Prince Bismarck so wills it, the threatened war may be averted. But England cannot and ought not to feel secure unless Russian policy with regard to the East be settled on a broad and intelligible basis. Unless that policy is made cognizable by the Great Powers of Europe, there is no knowing when the Russian Bear may spring upon the British Lion in the East. The advance of the Muscovite Power in Asia may not immediately be a source of danger to England, but the nearer it approaches the British Indian frontier the more anxiety it necessarily causes to the guardians of the English interest in the East. We hope the solution of the Eastern problem will not prove a temporary make-shift.

THE CYCLONE.

THE much looked-for minute of Sir Richard Temple has been published. It is graphic, moderate, and modest. It confirms all the statements which have appeared in these columns. We wish we could give the report in its entirety, but we regret to say that want of space compels us to content ourselves with a few extracts. Although Sir Richard did not apparently care to round his periods, still any description, which comes from such a *chevalier la plume*, cannot fail to be interesting. He thus vividly describes the ravages committed by the devil-wind:

"In the evening the weather was a little windy and hazy, and had been somewhat hot; but the people, a million or thereabouts of souls, retired to rest apprehending nothing. But before eleven o'clock the wind suddenly freshened, and about midnight there arose a cry of "the water is on us," and a great wave burst over the country several feet high; it was followed by another wave, and again by a third, all three rushing rapidly southwards, the air and wind being chilly cold. The people were thus caught up before they had time even to climb on to their roofs, and were lifted to the surface of the water, together with the beams and thatches of their cottages. But the homesteads are surrounded by trees—palms, bamboos, and a large thorny species called Madar. The people were then borne by the water on to the tops and branches of these trees. Those who were thus stopped were saved, those who were not must have been swept away and were lost. Doubtless there must have been variation in detail in this struggle for life with death. But there is an extraordinary sameness in the general manner in which people were saved or lost. In most cases they would show us the particular tree on which they stuck, and generally the survivors pointed to the severe scratches they received from the prickly branches of the Madar trees; in reality these thorns and prickles held them tight, as if with natural grappling-hooks, and prevented them from being borne away.

The mode of habitation is in this wise. Each hamlet consists of four to six houses (to each house a family); these are built (thatch and matting) on a slightly raised platform composed of earth thrown up from the surrounding ditch; they are surrounded by a wall of trees, high and dense. It was this formation, unvarying in kind, though varying in degree, that prevented the loss of life from being universal. Indeed, the trees, in their long stretching arms, held up the poor drowning souls. In those hamlets where the trees grew thickly, many lives were saved; in those hamlets where there happened to be gaps or breaks in the environment of trees, most of the inhabitants were carried off.

The bodies of the lost were carried to considerable distances, where they could not be identified. Most homesteads have dead strangers lying about, washed in from distant villages. The corpses began to purify before the water cleared off the grounds, so they are left unburied in numbers all over the country (in a Mahomedan population there is no cremation). They are indeed masses of corruption which no one can bear to approach, and they present a sickening spectacle. Mixed with human bodies are the bodies of cattle, all heaped up together. The smell in many places was distressing to us as we walked through the fields from village to village. Weather-tossed seamen in the Bay of Bengal saw many corpses floated out from land with the waves. Corpses from the Sundeep Island were flung on to the seashore at Chittagong; and living persons were borne thither across an arm of the sea, clinging to the roofs or beams of their own houses, as if upon rafts.

Sir Richard Temple says, "it was not the wind which proved so destructive, though that was bad enough; it was the storm-wave, sweeping along to a height from 10 to 20 feet, according to different localities; in some places, where it met with any resistance, it mounted even higher than that. I will endeavour to have meteorological inquiry made as to how and from what direction this inundation came. The Noacolly people think it came from the sea right up the great river (Megna) with salt water; that then the cyclone turned round and rolled the fresh water from the river downwards; that with this refluence there was a piling up, as it were, of fresh and salt water, venting itself by a rush all over the surrounding tracts." The Lieutenant-Governor's estimate of the loss of human life exceeds that which we gave last week. His Honor says, "we apprehend that in an area of some 3,000 square miles out of 1,062,000 persons were sud-

denly thrown into more or less of danger, 215,000 must have perished. This of course is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet a while, perhaps never will be known. We found in some villages 50 per cent. of the inhabitants lost, in others 60 per cent., in some even 70 per cent."

These figures shew what a fearful calamity it is with which it has pleased Providence to visit the Eastern districts. Out of a population of a million more than one-fifth have been killed —a higher bill of mortality we believe had never before been produced by a sudden freak of Nature. Were we wrong when we said last week that the pation is in mourning? Is there a heart that feels but is not moved by this terrible roll of death?

As for the relief measures taken by Government or by the district officers we wish that the details were fuller than the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to vouchsafe. His Honor remarks:

Since the first few hours of inevitable destruction, not a life, so far as I could learn, had been lost from any preventable cause, nor had any one been in extreme danger. Those who perished in that fatal instant of time passed suddenly beyond aid; but those who escaped then are still sustained, or are sustaining themselves sufficiently well. The disaster, big though it be, has yet happened in the midst of plenty and of rural wealth. All around the fated and wasted area there are excellent crops and abundant stores. Those who have lost their agricultural wealth have still some left, and doubtless possess considerable credit. Soon, therefore, will boats come pouring in by the numerous channels from districts teeming with water-carriage; soon will fresh cattle be swum or ferried across the rivers from the overstocked districts of Eastern Bengal; soon will the grain bazars be re-opened, and the rustic marts be filled with the surplus produce of neighbouring tracts.

The local authorities have indeed opened "relief centres," dotted all over the distressed tracts, and they afford relief in some cases; but this is done very sparingly: and though any case or cases of real danger or sickness will be watched for, so that no life can be lost (as we hope) save from incurable sickness, still we trust that very little relief will be really needed. The relief centres are as much for guard as for relief; are established for the purpose of restoring order, of preventing confusion, of keeping rustic society together, of making every responsible person stick to his work, and of ensuring that public confidence without which trade of all sorts cannot quickly be restored. All this is being done with the utmost energy that the local officers can command, and all the staff, both European and Native, that can reasonably be required, has been or is being despatched to the spot. Our object is to let the poor people see that the authorities are thinking, caring, feeling for them in their misery. This knowledge will brace their nerves raise their spirits, and induce them to return promptly to all their accustomed industries.

The following is the *resume* of the instructions which I gave on the spot to the local authorities:

1*st*.—Throughout the devastated tracts to establish posts of observation at points sufficiently numerous to ensure the condition of the people in every village being thoroughly watched, so that, if there are any cases, or even a single case, of dangerous distress, they or it may be surely discovered.

2*nd*.—To afford relief in any cases where it is necessary to save life; but in all cases short of this extremity, to be very cautious in affording direct assistance of this sort,

3*rd*.—To stop those attempts at plundering or lawlessness which are to be apprehended after a physical catastrophe, such as that which has occurred.

4*th*.—To preserve social order; to urge the people to rebuild their cottages quickly; to induce shop-keepers to reopen their shops; to re-establish local bazars and markets; to assure all persons, especially those who bring supplies or livestock from without by river, that their boats and property are safe against any sort of attack or interference.

5*th*.—To encourage and induce all landed proprietors of any grade, superior or inferior, and their agents, to stay in or return to their respective properties, to help their tenants and dependants.

6*th*.—To see that the regular police set a good example, and that the village watchmen stand by their posts.

7*th*.—To ascertain whether any cash, advances will probably be necessary to enable cultivators to purchase cattle for agriculture.

8*th*.—To investigate numerically the casualties which actually occurred on the fatal night of the 31st October.

9*th*.—To be prepared to establish medical stations and dispensaries in event of epidemic sickness breaking out.

10*th*.—To incur such expenditure as may be absolutely necessary under the above instructions, but with this reservation, to be very economical in spending money.

11*th*.—To arrange for the taking of a new census, on some date during December next, of the people remaining in the local divisions (thanas) which have suffered from the storm-wave.

12*th*.—To discourage or refuse any applications for remission of land revenue.

13*th*.—To act promptly in any emergency which may arise, not provided for in those instructions.

The above instructions, so far as they go, are good, but we wish to know more. Has any instruction been issued to help those, who are absolutely helpless, and who possess no funds, with means to rebuild their houses? What arrangements have been made to remove the corpses, and to supply good drinking water where it is bad? What are the places where medical depots have been opened? Has any arrangement been made for hospital relief where the survivors have none to take care of them? Where a whole family has been swept away, if any portion of their property or crops has been saved, how is it protected? What is the amount of money sanctioned for relief, for if it had been mentioned, the public would have been in a position to judge whether it was substantial and would be sufficient? We agree with His Honor that aid should be given in those cases only where it might be absolutely necessary in order to save life, but at the same time this principle should not be carried to an opposite extreme. We are told that some of the officers are making a sort of Police investigation into every case because a pice is given or a handful of rice is doled out. The relief which the sufferers want is temporary, and we hope it will be given promptly and sufficiently, though of course judiciously.

We have received the following letter from Chittagong:

Chittagong the 17th November 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing you last matters have not much improved here. Relief in the shape of rice has been sent to Seetacoond and the neighbouring islands of Sun- and Hatya, and immediate starvation staved off, but fatal cholera has broken out in several parts of the District, and is adding a fitting sequel to the tale of devastations that I have told you in my last. Native doctors with medicines have been sent to one or two places, but they are hardly equal to the want. Medicine and water seem now to be the cry in the distressed parts. A friend who passed through one of these cholera-stricken tracts told me that he saw such a spectacle on either side of the road and heard such heart-rending bewailings everywhere that his blood grew cold in his veins. Every tank was crowded with the unhappy victims. Some dead, others dying, others just attacked, while those yet uninfected were busy in batches by the side of the dying burying the dead. Carcasses interspersed with human corpses lay scattered everywhere and the tanks were so many cess-pools of green abominations. The whole neighbourhood was stinking so dreadfully that the whole atmosphere was heavily laden as it were with infection. Things were so terribly appalling that my friend ran breathless until he had left the place some miles behind. This description, which refers to for a place a few miles to the north-east of the town, will apply with increased effect to the whole of the sea-coast west of the Trunk Road running from Chittagong to Fenny, the Western half of thanah Meerkaserye defying all description.

From all that I have been able to know the authorities have not yet taken any steps to ascertain the number of deaths and the actual loss of property on the calamitious night of the 31st ultimo, but roughly calculating the loss of life along the sea-coast of Chittagong and Noakhally and in the ill-fated islands, will not fall short of a lakh. Nor any steps, until too late, have been taken to remove the dead bodies, which remarkably enough remain untouched by any birds or beasts that ordinarily do havock on the dead remains. They are conspicuous by their absence. If early steps were taken as in fact they are being taken now in some places then these dead bodies could have been easily either tumbled into the water, when it turns not fully drained off or removed before decomposition had set in to do its foul work.

Mr. Veasey, a name not unknown to you as he played no unimportant part in the late Fenwa scandal, has been "figuring" himself a little in the midst of these tragic scenes. He was never blessed with an over-sweet temper, and the late events have soured it to vinegar. A thin emaciated appearance, a vinegared face with a scowl lurking in one of its corners slightly lame in one of his legs—an unmistakable evidence of his horsemanships—and jolting most unhappily on his pony, you have the figure of Mr. J. C. Veasey, whom you have only to look at to think that he is coming to bite you. For some reason or other he did not like that very harrowing accounts of the damages caused by the late cyclone should reach him. He has been therefore from the very beginning straining every nerve, I understand from reliable people, to under-rate the calamity. All this may be exaggeration but I have written what I have heard. I may here say that Mr. Veasy is doing Settlement work: I think that both Settlement and Land Registration ought to be stopped now. When the people are in such distress *sans* home, *sans* food, and some of them *Sans* every thing, it will be the very height of cruelty to harrass them by extra inflictions of law.

True to the instinct of Mr. Veasey has been lieu Mr. Jarbo who has chalked out for himself a novel way of administering relief, viz by a club. You will perceive that it was a cheap devise, and was eminently fitted to give short relief to people whose miseries were too much for flesh and blood, to bear. People in the Muffusil, we hear, flocked round him every where in large numbers and asked for relief, some for rice, some for clothing, and some for cash to buy the merest necessaries of life. They told him all manner of distressing stories about them. He knew they would not suit his chief, so he scattered them with a few "relieving" strokes of his club. Like the philosophic companion of Paul Clifford he had also selected language peculiar to himself. Wherever the paddy plants have a withered yellow appearance in consequence of salt water inundation, he has described them as "ripe." He also reports to Mr. Veasey as many deaths as he sees corpses in the neighbourhood and the rest are put down as exaggerations. After this will you wonder if you hear as we have heard that Mr. Veasey has dubbed him a "Capital officer," while Messrs. Parjitar and Rattray who have been doing things in a different style have been snubbed.

Our Dacca correspondent who addressed us last week writes as follows:

SIR,—With reference to your article regarding the late cyclone in your last number I regret to state, that the fact that the distressed survivors of the places visited by the late cyclone have commenced digging their stores kept under ground which would give them supplies more than sufficient should not have come from an authority like yourself at a time when relief measures are necessary to keep alive the suffering people.

I believe your information as to the discovery of rice under the ground must have been drawn from one who has confined his observation to the locality where Bundars are situated, it may be that your informant might have seen some shop-keepers raising their stores from their earthen jars, which they for fear of fire kept under their floor. Fire in a large Bundar must be dreaded, but the rayats generally store their grains in small bamboo golas put in front of their houses which I am well informed have been swept away in those parts which the storm-wave visited. It is true that our kind Governor was timely on the spot, and his gracious presence may have infused hopes in those who were hopeless, the relief measures initiated by the local officers may keep the destitutes alive, but I ask you how they will start in the world their life again. I am aware that some zemindars in their respective zemindaries are active in relieving their rayats, and have to advance money on tuccavy system to settle them yet the national sympathy should be roused in aid of suffering humanity.

The question of the moment is whether to provide rayats with funds to enable them to purchase necessary things, and to plough their fields, or to turn them destitute for ever I leave it to you for solution.

Yours sincerely,
JANOKINATH ROY.

We need hardly repeat that what we wrote last week was according to the information we had then received. Our information we find has been fully confirmed by the minute of the Lieutenant Governor. We are sorry to say that we have not yet been put in possession of full information. If a public movement be necessary for the relief of the sufferers, we shall be glad to second it. In Chittagong matters look quite satisfactory; medical assistance is quite insufficient. The pestilence which we had apprehended, has broken out, and the Goverument ought to put forth all its energy to meet that scourge.

P. W. D.

I.

MORE than two years have elapsed since Sir Andrew Clarke has joined his appointment of Minister of Public Works in India, and the public are impatient to know what he has done. This appointment was made by the Secretary of State in opposition to the views and wishes of the Government of India. Lord Northbrook deprecated the multiplication of Councillors, and did not particularly see any advantage in the creation of a Minister of Public Works. His Lordship we believe held that theGovernment was already strongly represented in the Public Works Department in the many able and experienced men, who were at the head of it, and the appointment would not add much to its strength, while it might weaken the hands of the Governor General. But Lord Salisbury was of different opinion; his Lordship defended the measure as one of economy; he held out hopes of reform and retrenchment, and the public assented to it, not without reluctance. The Minister was practically appointed on probation. He has ruled the Department for more than two years, and the public are eager to know what are the fruits of his labors —what has he done, which could not have been accomplished by the Government of India with the Public Works Department without a member on rupees eighty thousand a year. Sir Andrew Clarke has brought a high character for professional knowledge, experience and energy, but as yet we see no sign of his influence and action. Whether or no what we may say will stimulate him to do something, which may justify his high salary, we propose to give a series of articles reviewing the present constitution of the Department. We will begin with the beginning.

In 1854 the Public Works Department was constituted by Lord Dalhousie. The administrative instinct of that statesman at once perceived that the old plan of superintending public works was most defective. Then the Military Board used to supervise the execution of Public Works. Corruption was rampant in the Department. Lord Dalhousie made enquiries into the working of the Military Board and resolved to abolish it. It was in connection with this Board his Lordship made the famous declaration that "the Boards were screens." A correspondent, who has a thorough knowledge of both the systems, we mean the old and the new, thus writes to us on the subject: "Twenty-

two years ago when the Department was under the control of the old Military Board, the executive officers (so the Executive Engineers were then called) who held charge of Divisions or Districts were very few in number and scattered over the country and could not possibly execise a sufficient control over their miserably paid agents, who had the actual construction in their hands, in matters of accounts. This circumstance, coupled with the imperfect bill system that was in vogue then, aided and abetted subordinates, who had no professional or moral responsibilities, to carry on their nefarious practices successfully. In defence however of the employes, it ought to be stated that the small pittance they received in the shape of monthly wages was hardly sufficient to keep the body and soul together, and was given not as a fair remuneration but simply as a retainer for their services. In short, their relation to Government was not one of principal and agent but as parties to a contract. On receipt of an estimate, from its Executive officer, of the cost of work required, the Government in according its approval to the design and sanction to the estimate, placed the whole of the estimated amount at the disposal of the officer, who was however not required to render any account of his expenditure, until the work was completed allowing it to extend over months and years, when a bill was made out of the cost and submitted for audit of the Government; if the amount was within the estimate, the Government passed it, and put its usual red endorsement over it without any inquiry as to the quality of the work done, but in cases of excess, there was no end of correspondence, and it was entirely left to the pleasure of the Government either *to allow it* or *to disallow it*. This retrenchment system produced such a demoralizing effect upon the employes as to tempt them to have recourse to the dishonorable practice of cooking and fudging their accounts with the view of having their expenditure passed and to the use of inferior materials and labor with the object of filling their pockets."

Such was the system, which Lord Dalhousie abolished. In his memorable resolution dated the 21st April 1853 his Lordship announced the following changes:

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to establish the following detailed scheme for the control and management of the Department of Public Works under the Bengal Presidency, with effect from the 1st of May 1854.

The Department of Public Works, Civil and Military, will be removed from under the superintendence of the Military Board, and will be placed under the management of one Officer, to be designated Chief Engineer, in each of the three great Divisions of the Bengal Presidency; *viz.*. the Lower Provinces; the North-Western Provinces; and the Punjaub, including the territories beyond the Jumna.

Each of the three Chief Engineers will be placed in direct communication with the Local Government under which he serves, and will perform, under the orders of the Local Government, the same functions of check and control within his division as have been heretofore exercised by the Military Board.

Each of the Local Governments will be invested respectively with administrative authority and control over Public Works, both Civil and Military, in the territories constituting the three great Divisions above stated. But in accordance with existing rules no larger sum than Rupees (50,0000) can be expended on any work by order of the Local Government, without the sanction of the Government of India.

The Local Governments will annually require their Chief Engineers to submit a Statement (in the form annexed, marked A.) of the new works, such as Roads, Bridges, Works of Irrigation, Buildings, and other works of a miscellaneous character, which are most urgently required, and the execution of which they are prepared to undertake within the ensuing year; showing also the entire expenditure proposed to be incurred. On receipt of this statement, the Local Governments will decide, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of the territories subordinate to them at the time, whether the works proposed have been properly selected, in preference to others, for immediate execution; and having come to a conclusion on this point, the whole scheme will have to be submitted to the Government of India, for final approval and sanction.

Estimates involving expenditure which the Local Governments are competent to sanction, should nevertheless be exhibited in the Annual Statement, in order to enable the Government of India to obtain at once a comprehensive view of the whole of the works contemplated, and of the expenditure to be incurred.

Under each Chief Engineer will be appointed Superintending and Executive Engineers, in numbers proportioned severally to the requirements of the Provincial Divisions.

All appointments of Chief Engineers, and of Superintending and Executive Engineers, will be made by the Government of India. The position and duties of these Officers; the organization of the Offices of Account; and the method of procedure in dealing with the ordinary and extraordinary repairs of Public Buildings, are detailed below:

Then follow the details, which we need not give. The Public Works Department as created by Lord Dalhousie consisted of two branches, the first including all Imperial and Provincial Works, and the second the Guaranteed Railways. Colonel, now Sir, William Baker was the first Secretary, than whom a more efficient man has not ruled the Department. The Department has since developed itself into Five Branches, viz., 1 Provincial Works, 2 Irrigation, 3 State Railways, 4 Guaranteed Railways, 5 Military Works. In 1863 the Irrigation Branch was organized; in 1872 the Military Branch was separated; and in 1874 a branch for the superintendence of State Railways was created. In 1864 an Accounts Branch was added. Formerly the Chief Engineers to the local Governments used to audit the accounts, but Sir John Peter Grant proposed the appointment of the Chief Engineer to the new post of Secretary to the local Governments in the Public Works Department, and as these officers had no time to audit the accounts the necessity of an Accounts Branch was felt. Accordingly this branch was sanctioned. Thus the two branches of Lord Dalhousie's Public Works Department have now practically developed itself into six. We have no means of ascertaining and comparing the strength of the Public Works Department on its first establishment with the present, but we give the following statement, which comprises the last decade. We have taken four periods 1866, 1870, 1874 and 1876. The reader will perceive at one glance the difference in the strength and cost of the establishment during the four periods:

Class and Grade of Officers.	Rate of pay on the 1st November 1866.	Officers on the 1st Nov. 1866.		Officers on the 1st April 1870.		Officers on the 1st April 1874.		Officers on the 1st April 1876.				Rate of pay as at present allowed.
								Number.				
		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	European.	Native.	Total.	Cost.	
Executive Branch Engineer Establishment.												
Chief Engineer, 1st Class	2500	3	7500	4	10000	4	10000	5	...	5	12500	2500
Ditto 2nd Class...	2000	4	8000	6	10000	8	16000	6	...	6	12000	2000
Ditto 3rd Class...	1750	3	5250	6	10500	9	16100	5	..	5	9000	1800
Superintending Engineer 1st Class...	1600	5	8000	8	12800	17	27200	23	...	23	36800	1600
Ditto 2nd Class...	1400	5	7000	12	16800	15	20250	28	..	28	37800	1350
Ditto 3rd Class...	1000 to 1200	11	12100	24	26400	37	40700	31	...	31	34100	1100
Executive Engineer 1st Grade..	900	42	37800	59	53100	92	87400	106	1	107	101650	950
Ditto 2nd Grade..	750	49	36750	66	49500	110	88000	118	..	118	94400	800
Ditto 3rd Grade...	600	42	25200	76	45600	103	66950	116	3	119	77350	650
Ditto 4th Grade...	500	76	38000	70	35000	110	60500	138	7	145	7975	550
Assistant Engineeer 1st Grade..	400	69	27600	105	42000	181	81450	202	9	211	94950	450
Ditto 2nd Grade..	300	84	25200	132	39600	189	66150	251	18	269	941 0	350
Ditto 3rd Grade...	200	26	5200	57	11400	68	17000	39	21	60	15.00	250
Apprentices ...	100	11	1100	9	900	32	3200	16	11	27	2700	100
Subordinate Establishment.												
Sub-Engineer 1st Grade...	400	10	4000	13	5200	36	14400	35	2	37	14800	400
Ditto 2nd Grade...	300	12	3600	20	6000	43	12900	35	7	42	12600	300
Ditto 3rd Grade...	250	19	4750	31	7750	70	17500	58	9	67	16750	250
Superviser 1st Grade...	200	47	9400	71	14200	107	21400	99	15	114	22800	200
Ditto 2nd Grade...	150	71	10650	107	17550	163	24450	133	34	167	25050	150
Overseer 1st Grade...	100	197	19700	225	22500	203	20300	168	83	251	25100	100
Ditto 2nd Grade...	80	54	4320	64	5120	133	10640	26	103	129	10320	80
Ditto 3rd Grade...	60	26	1560	57	3420	125	7500	11	77	88	5280	60
Accounts Branch Superior Establishment.												
Examiner 1st Class 1st Grade...	1200 to 1600	4	5600	2	2800	3	4800	5	..	5	8000	1600
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade...	1000	3	3000	3	3000	2	2700	3	..	3	4050	1350
Ditto 2nd Class 1st Grade	900	2	1800	6	5400	4	4400	7	...	7	7700	1100
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade...	750	..	..	4	3000	3	2850	8	..	8	7600	950
Ditto 3rd Class 1st Grade...	600	1	600	5	3000	9	7200	11	...	11	8800	800
Ditto ditto 2nd Grade ..	550	..	..	...	...	6	3900	8	...	8	5200	650
Deputy Examiner ...	500	5	2500	8	4000	18	9900	25	...	25	13757	550
Assistant Examiner 1st Grade	400	...	...	5	2000	5	2250	8	1	9	4050	450
Ditto 2nd Grade...	300	..	...	...	...	5	1750	9	...	9	3150	350
Ditto 3rd Grade ..	200	...	...	...	..	7	1750	8	...	8	2000	250
Subordinate Establishment.												
Accountant 1st Grade..	350 to 450	9	3600	13	5200	21	8400	27	5	32	12800	350 to 450
Ditto 2rd Grade .	250 to 340	16	4800	22	6600	30	9000	30	9	39	11700	250 to 340
Ditto 3rd Grade..	160 to 240	50	10000	75	15000	112	22400	69	55	124	24800	160 to 240
Ditto 4th Grade..	80 to 150	155	17825	200	23000	270	31050	84	207	291	33465	80 to 150
			352405		518340		852340				981915	

The above statement relates to the Bengal Presidency. We hope our Bombay and Madras contemporaries will take the trouble and favour us with statements relating to their respective presidencies. It will be seen from the above statement that the cost of establishment in 1876 is nearly two-thirds more than what it was in 1866. The increase of expenditure is enormous. Not only has the number of officers greatly increased, but the rate of pay has been also considerably enhanced. We will discuss the details in our next article on the subject.

6

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

THIS is a useful Bill. Its object is to define and amend the law relating to certain kind of specific relief; as Mr. Hobhouse remarked, it is a Bill which does not deal with very large principles, but there are some legal principles of great importance involved in it. The measure is intended to occupy a middle ground between the Contract Act on the one hand, and the Code of Civil Procedure on the other. The Contract Act has laid down rules to determine the nature and validity of contracts, touching both, but not encroaching upon either, and laid down rules for regulating the nature and validity of contracts. The intention of this measure is to

point out what is the nature of the remedy, and whether it should be obtained by way of specific relief or by way of compensatory relief. In presenting the report of the Select Committee Mr. Hobhouse discussed the question of the specific performance of contracts referred to arbitration. He said: "if a person agreed to refer a claim to the arbitration of, say, Mr. A. B., it was because he had confidence in the skill, integrity, and force of character of Mr. A. B., or if he agreed to an arbitrator to be named by himself, it might be, and usually was, the case that he had somebody in his eye in whom he had confidence. Let us take the simplest case, that an arbitrator named, or in contemplation, cannot act, or dies or refuses to act. Well, it was extremely wrong to say that his agreement was to be converted into a new agreement; that it should be referred to a person in whom he had no confidence at all. Broad considerations of that kind led the English Court of Chancery to lay down the general rule that an agreement referred to arbitration was not susceptible of specific performance." The contract Act provided that "this section, section 281 shall not render illegal any contract by which two or more persons agree that any dispute which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration, shall be recoverable in respect of the disputes on the other side;" and then within that exception, there was a further provision which provided that when such a contract was made, the suit might be for specific performance, "and if a suit other than for such specific performance or for the recovery of the amount so awarded was brought by one party to such contract against any other such party in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to a suit." Mr. Hobhouse said that that provision admitted of two constructions. According to one construction, in the case of every agreement referred to arbitration, specific performance was the sole remedy which either party could have, according to the other construction, it was the sole remedy in cases only of a certain classes of agreements. Mr. Hobhouse remarked that the matter had to be made clear one way or the other, and he had thought the proper principle was that which had been recently affirmed by the High Court, and which was the English principle, *viz.*, that there should be no decrees for the specific performance of an agreement to be referred to arbitration; but in those agreements which the court could award the parties should be left to the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Hobhouse then noticed an important point in the bill as introduced, which was that there should be no declaratory decrees in cases where the right of plaintiff was a present existing right. In doing that Mr. Hobhouse had followed the present English system without very much examining the grounds upon which they rested. This point was discussed in a very able paper by Mr. Kennedy, the Standing Counsel, which has led Mr. Hobhouse to change his opinion on the subject. Mr. Kennedy writes: "It is generally of grave importance for every man to know precisely his pecuniary position, and serious difficulties might often be avoided if this could be accomplished. I confess myself unable to discover why, when others advance a claim to property which one believes to be his, whether in possession or not, he should not have the power of settling the point at the earliest period, instead of being obliged to wait till his evidence may be lost, and to keep his arrangements for his family uncertain. The old rule was based, so far as I can discover, on the (possibly not unnatural) dislike of judges to be troubled with the decision of a point of difficulty if they could in any way avoid it. One singular illustration of the length to which this was carried is to be found in *Bull* vs. *Pritchard*, in which the same will was construed as respects the personality by Lord Giffard in 1826 (1 Russ. 213), and as regards freeholds by Sir J. Wigram twenty years afterwards, 5 Hare 567, with a precisely similar result. Illustration (*e*) does clearly illustrate the section but why should A not have the power to quit his title? The claim is a serious invasion of his rights, and would, no doubt, lower the selling value of his property; why should he not have power of putting B to the alternative of renouncing or proving his claim, at the cost of B, if B had advanced it rashly or maliciously? Doubtless this section does follow the decisions on the English Act and the Procedure Code, but this bill is to amend as well as to define; and so far as I can discover, such powers would be no novelties in law: the Scotch action of declarator is, I believe, precisely pointed at such cases. In my own experience, I have known of great difficulties being imposed on a family by the existence of a supposed defect of title in a portion of the family property, which much complicated the testamentary arrangements of the father and which could easily have been set at rest if effective powers analogous to the Scotch declarator had existed, though the doubt was quite insoluble for the time under English procedure." Mr. Hobhouse said, he could not answer Mr. Kennedy's argument, and he could add his experience as a Chancery lawyer. When he was practising at the Chancery Bar, it was very often the case that people desired to make some formal arrangements. Some question of dispute settled, in which question of extreme difficulty arose, and which could only be settled by the exercise of professional craft. They had therefore made an alteration in the bill, bringing in the Scotch law instead of the English law. They had provided, in order to avoid a multiplicity of action to prevent a man from getting a declaration of right in one suit immediately after a remedy in another, if he is able to seek a more specific relief, he should do so. But that was a present right, and where there was a future right, they should not hamper him from asserting it. This is a good provision. It will prevent future litigation, and give a security to rights and title.

DELHI.

MR. CARR STEPHEN has timely published a book on the archæology of Delhi. It will prove a good guide to the visitors to the great imperial city at the time of the Assemblage. The book is a compilation of the researches made by eminent Indian antiquarians, but the collection of the fruits of their labors in a handy volume is a great advantage. We give from the Introduction the following succinct history of Delhi.

In the forty-five square miles of comparative waste which is now enclosed by the villages of Tughlaqabad, Mahrauli, Chandraon and the left bank of the river Jumna, thirteen capital cities have appeared and disappeared, the sites of which, with but one exception, are either marked by ruins or indicated by tradition. About fifteen centuries before the Christian era, Yudishthira founded the great Pandava Empire and built his capital on the left bank of the Jumna and called it Indraprastha. For thirty generations imperial authority continued in his family and the dynasty, which followed that of the traitor Visarwa, held sway in the capital of the Pandavas for 500 years, and was succeeded by the Gotama-vansas. One of the Gotamas, Sarup Data by name, supposed to be a lieutenant of the ruler of Kanauj, founded a city which he called Dilli after his superior lord, Raja Delu. The Gotamas were succeeded by the dynasty founded by Dharmdhaj, or Dharnidhar. The last king of the line was defeated by the Kohi Raja, who in his turn was overcome by the ruler of Ujain, whose authority passed into the hands of the Jogi dynasty of Samandar Pal. The Jogis were succeeded by the Baraitch Rajas (Oudh), and the Baraitchis were followed by the Fakir dynasty. The Fakirs gave way to Belawal Sen, and the power of the Sens was crushed by Deb Singh Kohi, of Siwalik, who was expelled from Dilli by Anang Pal I., the founder of the Tou-war family. Anang Pal I. rebuilt Dilli in 731 A. D., and Anang Pal II., one of his successors, repopulated that city in 1052 A. D. For a period of nearly 792 years Dilli ceased to be the capital of Northern India, and this period is supposed to extend from the conquest of that place by the ruler of Ujain to its re-peopling by Anang Pal II. The Chohans defeated the last of the Ton-war Rajas in 1151 A. D., and when the last of the Chohans, Prithiraj, otherwise known as Rai Pithora, became the paramount power in Northern India, he built a fort which is known after him as Qil'ah Rai Pithora. In the year 1191 A. D. Dilli was finally conquered by the Muhammadans under Qutb-uddin Aibek, and the Hindu Empire in Northern Hindustan was for ever extinguished. The first eight sovereigns who succeeded Qutb-uddin Aibek reigned in Qil'ah Rai Pithora, which they adorned with a mosque and palatial buildings, of which we still possess more or less credible accounts. But Kai Qubad, the tenth king and grandson of the illustrious Balban, built a palace at Kilokheri, also known as Naia Shahr to which place he removed his court, and which his successor Jalal-uddin Khilji, for political reasons, fortified and improved. 'Ala-uddin Khilji, the nephew of Jalal-uddin, who succeeded his uncle on the throne of Delhi after a short residence in Qil'ah Rai Pithora, built a fort at Siri which became the capital of the Delhi Empire. In the year 1321 A. D. Qutb-uddin Mubarik Shah, the younger son of 'Ala-uddin Khilji, was assassinated by the infamous Khusrau Khan, who assumed the insignia of royalty in the palace of Hazar Sathun, in Siri. Khusrau however, was defeated and killed by Ghias-uddin Tughlaq Shah, who removed the seat of his government from Siri to Tuglaqabad. His son and successor built Adilabad within a short distance of the capital of his father, and a few years later he enclosed Qila'h Rai Pithora and Siri and gave the new city the name of Jahanpanah. His cousin and successor, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, abandoned the old capitals of his ancestors and built the city of Firozabad. The invasion of India by Timur was a death-blow to the prosperity of Firozabad, and the infirm Sayyads, who succeeded to the authority of the warlike Pathans, were not wanting, in their humble way, in the ambition which leads Eastern Kings to commemorate their names by founding new cities. The first Sayyad King built Khizrabad and his son and successor gave his name to Mubarikabad The Lodis, who succeeded the Sayyads, have left no memorials of their rule in Delhi. Bahlol, the founder of the Lodi dynasty, lived in Siri, and his son, the famous Sikandar, after a short reign in the old capital, removed to Agra. When Babar overcame the Lods at Panipat, he left Delhi in charge of a lieutenant and retained the seat of his government at Agra. His son, Humayun was defeated by the Afghans under Sher Shah, was expelled from India and lived in exile for 14 years. Before his expulsion from India by the Pathans, Humayun commenced the building of the city of Din Panah. When Sher Shah took possession of Delhi, he followed the example of his predecessors, and founded a new city which he called Shergarh or Delhi Sher Shahi. In the year 1546 A. D. his son, Salim Shah Sur, built the fort of Salimgarh on an island in the Jumna. In 1555 A. D. Humyaun defeated the Pathans and recovered the Empire of Delhi. About six months after his victory over the Pathans Humayun died at Din Panah and was succeeded by his son Akbar I., who lived and died at Agra His son, Jahangir, continued to reside in Agra and after his death Shah Jahan removed to Delhi and built Shahjahanabad which continued to be the capital of the Empire till its conquest by the British on the 11th September 1803. There is hardly another forty-five square miles of ground on earth of more interest to the students of history than that which has supplied the materials of this work. It includes the site of an Empire which rose and fell before the dawn of history; and here also stand the pillars of Asoka, with inscriptions over two thousand years old; here may also be seen the renowned Iron Pillar, the precise age of which may not be known, but the antiquity of which is undoubted; here was made the permanent conquest of Hindustan by the Mahammadans, and from Delhi, whether as Qil'ah Kai Pithora, Naia Shahar, Siri, Tughlaqabad, Firozabad, Shergarh or Shahjahanabad, the Muhammadan Emperors of Hindustan issued their commands, and with the name of that city the name of their Empire was for ever identified.

We must refer the reader to the book itself for detailed information.

THE CYCLONE AND THE CROPS.

THE LOSS of crops by the late cyclone seems to be greater than what we had been led to believe from the first official accounts. It is reported from Jessore that in Khoolna the high land rice has been injured to the extent of three annas, and in Bagirhat to the extent of four annas, by the late cyclone. The state and prospects of the crops in other parts of the district continue to be favourable. Cholera was prevalent in some parts of the district, and there were a few cases in Jessore town. In Dacca the state and prospects of the crops continue favorable. From Furreedpore it is reported that along the shores of the Megna, which the storm-wave of the 1st November flooded, the rice crop has been lost to the extent of about six annas, a great number of cattle and only six men on land have died, and many houses and trees have been damaged in places. Many boats were sunk and some lives were thus lost. Twenty-seven boats were sunk as high up as Goalundo. The report from Backergunge is as follows: "In the south the crops have been damaged by the storm-wave; and in the lowest parts the water lodging has rotted them. The *aghani* will in many places give only from two to four annas outturn, and the prospects of the later *amun* cannot yet be ascertained. Prices are not yet excessively high, and the markets are well supplied. Fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent. It is feared that the dead bodies of men and cattle which overspread many parts of Doylatkhan, Bowful, and Patuakhali, may bring on pestilence. Several cases of cholera have been already reported. We are glad to learn from Tipperah that the winter rice crop is in pretty good condition and will be an average fair one all round, in spite of the damage done by the cyclone, which may be put down about four annas." In Chittagong it is stated the only real sufferers by the cyclone are the people along the surface from the Matamorhee northwards. Those further inland will get from four to eight annas crop, and those in the south and east from eight to ten annas. The price of rice in the mofussil ranges from 12 to 15 seers per rupee, and in the town from 10 to 13 seers; but the holders of salt still manage to keep it at as much as three annas a seer in the smaller hats. In Kootubdea, it is thought, there should be even now a six annas outturn. The mischief done in Noakhally seems to be much more serious than we had been originally led to suppose. Much of the late rice in the inundated tracts has been destroyed by the salt water. The destruction of peasantry, cattle, and homesteads has temporarily marred the agricultural prosperity of South Noakholly. It is difficult to gather in the rice crops that are left. Cholera is raging in the district and station throughout the inundated tracts. There has been a slight rise in the price of rice in the flooded districts as will appear from the following statement:

	RICE COMMON. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	18 0 to 20 0	25 0	18 0
Furreedpore	30 0	30 0	24 0
Backergunge	15 0	23 0	18 0
Mymensingh	27 0	27 0	20 0
Chittagong	14 0	18 0	20 0
Noakholly	16 0	18 0	17 0
Tipperah	23 0	26 0	20 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	11 6	11 6	13 5
Hill Tipperah	32 0	35 0	18 0

This rise we believe is temporary. As soon as the new rice will come into the market we believe the prices will recede.

PUBLIC WORKS BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

WE have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following Resolution of the Bengal Government on the construction of works of public utility by private persons:

The number of works that have cost less than Rs. 500 in the year 1874 are 499 in number, which is very large as compared with the three previous years, as shown below:—

Years.	Number of works.
1871	22
1872	31
1873	95
1874	499

It is remarked that works constructed in the districts of Muzufferpore, Durbhunga, and Chumparun are not included in the returns submitted by the Commissioners, from which it would appear that relief works, or works done at the cost of private individuals during the late scarcity, have been omitted.

The Maharajah of Hutwa has been the most liberal contributor towards these works, 264 works, aggregating Rs. 76,240, having been constructed at his expense, and next to him the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who has contributed Rs. 23,325 for 25 works. The largest sum, however, for any single work was given by Babu Jodoo Nath Khan in the Nuddea district, he having paid Rs. 18,000 for excavating a tank at Birnaghur in the above district. The next largest sum was paid by Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Rai Bahadoor of Sursoona, for the construction of a ghat on Tolly's Nullah in the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Rs. 9,336 has been expended by the Maharajah of Hutwa for roads in the Sarun district, of which Rs. 5,563 was spent upon one road. The Maharajah also contributed Rs. 66,147 towards the construction of 239 tanks.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar contributed Rs. 7,379 towards the construction of roads, and Rs. 7,244 upon the construction of six embankments. Five tanks were also partially excavated at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,216. All these appear to have been works carried out during the late famine as relief works in the Julpigoree district.

Baboo Roy Jogendro Narain Roy, zemindar of Lalgola in Dewanserai station, in the Moorshedabad district, expended Rs. 3, 668 on eight miles of unmetalled road.

Two new roads, eight miles and two miles in length respectively, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,200 from funds supplied by Rajah Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty in the Beerbhoom district, and Raja Kali Narain Chowdhry, Bahadoor, contributed Rs. 2,000 for a similar work in the Dacca district.

Embankments were constructed in the Sarun district by Baboo Goruck Nath at a cost of Rs. 1,100, and by Baboo Ajodhea Persaud at a cost of Rs. 1,005.

One tank was constructed by Baboo Jadoo Nath Khan in the district of Nuddea at a cost of Rs. 18,000.

The Maharanee Surnamoyee spent Rs. 8,700 upon two tanks in the Moorshedabad and Rajshahye districts, and Rajah Bisseshur Malia expended Rs. 8,230 on one tank in the Burdwan district.

One tank was constructed by Baboo Bamun Dass Mookerjee in the Nuddea district at a cost of Rs. 7,263, and Baboo Rutton Mani Koondu also constructed one in the same district at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Baboo Jogendro Narain Roy, zemindar of Lalgola, in the Moorshedabad district, constructed a tank at a cost of Rs. 5,892, and Mohunt Siswan Gossani also spent Rs. 5,000 on one tank in the Sarun district.

Mr. W. Sheriff spent Rs. 4 000 on two tanks in the Nuddea district.

Two tanks, with masonry ghats, were constructed in the Hooghly district by Baboo Gopal Chunder Dey at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,000.

The following persons have expended sums aggregating between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000, on six tanks:—

Baboo Sreedhur Sahee in the Sarun district, and Baboo Kowar Poresh Narain Roy in the Rajshahye district.

Eleven persons have expended between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 on tanks in different districts, 86 persons sums varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000, and 200 persons have contributed sums varying between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 towards the same purpose.

Baboo Nundololl Misser has expended Rs. 1,200 on the construction of wells in the Bhagulpore district. Various sums under Rs. 1,000 have also been spent on wells by other contributors.

Seventeen pucca ghats to tanks have been built by several persons in various districts at an aggregate cost of Rs. 31,092. Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Rai Bahadoor, of Sursoona in the 24-Pergunnahs district, having built one on Tolly's Nullah, at old Tollygunge, at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

Two charitable dispensaries have been built—one at Balasore in the Orissa district, by Baboo Shamachurn Dey, at a cost of Rs. 1,200, and another in the Dacca district, by Khajah Ahsanollah at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor is much pleased to find that there has been so great an increase both in number and cost of those valuable works.

The Commissioners of divisions have not made any remarks regarding, nor have they assigned any reasons for, the very large increase which has been noticed; but the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that this large liberality has been evoked by the circumstances of the scarcity in 1873-74. His Honor has felt much gratified at finding that in a time of so great distress such a large number of the wealthy and well-to-do came forward to the relief of distress by carrying out works which afforded much-needed employment to the suffering.

The usual letters of acknowledgment on the part of the Government in regad to the liberality of those who have executed important works will be issued; and it has afforded His Honor much satisfaction to be able to direct the issue of so many letters, and to be able to notice prominently in this review the names of so many native gentlemen, and the liberality which has been so marked.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the statement, be forwarded to all Commissioners of divisions, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, and to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the statement, be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government respectively, and to the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of Bengal for information.

Most of the individuals, who have constructed these works of public utility, are zemindars, and this fact is particularly significant at this time when an ignorant howl has been raised to the effect that the zemindars do not spend money for the benefit of their tenantry.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that "the Queen has telegraphed to the Government of India an expression of her deep concern at the appalling loss of life caused by the storm-wave on the Bengal coast." Her Gracious Majesty's kindness for her Indian children is well known; she joys with their joys and sorrows with their sorrows. We wish it were permitted to us to announce that in consideration of the threatened famine in Bombay and Madras and the dire calamity in Bengal. She had remanded the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Dramatic Performances Bill has undergone material alterations in Select Committee. It will not apply to jattras or to performances the object of which is not gain. Several other amendments have been made. For our part we think that it would be better if the Bill were abandoned altogether.

THE PASSING of the Presidency Magistrates' Bill has been deferred. It is said that the Secretary of State has sent out a despatch recommending considerable increase of the powers of the Presidency Magistrates. If so, we hope the inhabitants of the three Presidency Towns will combine and make a strong representation to the Secretary of State on the subject.

IT WOULD appear that we were in error in stating that the Lieutenant Governor proposes to give a gross grant of 22 lacs to the Education Department, whereas the Director of Public Instruction wanted a nett grant of 25 lacs. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Lieutenant Governor proposes to give a gross grant of 25 lacs, while the Director wants a nett grant of 22 lacs. We need hardly point out that a gross grant of 25 lacs means a considerable reduction from the education grant of this year.

THE WEATHER was cyclonish in Calcutta since Thursday last. We hear that the sky was somewhat ugly at Saugor. It is feared that perhaps another gale passed over Backergunge. A friend has received a letter from Nulchitti, which is about ten miles from Burrisal, stating that on the night of Thursday last it rained so heavily there and the wind was so high that a fresh cyclone was apprehended. No later news has reached us, but it is feared that both rain and wind will do great harm to the standing crops, particularly to the paddy, which is in ears. Bad news has also come from Dacca. Rains at this time of the year are bad for both autumn and winter crops. As the saying goes, misfortunes never come singly.

NEWS was brought to us on Saturday last by some natives of Chittagong residing in Calcutta to the effect that great distress prevailed among the sufferers in the cyclone-stricken tract in Chittagong and that loss of life was apprehended from starvation. We thought it proper to lay this information at once before Government in the hope that it will take prompt measures on the subject. We understand that the Lieutenant Governor at once telegraphed to the Commissioner of Chittagong, and the following is the reply of the latter, which has been kindly placed at our disposal:

From Chittagong.—From Commmissioner.
To Calcutta.—To Lieutenant Governor.

Cyclone-stricken tract in Chittagong district is comparatively small and is being looked after by two European officers deaths from cholera are many but none from starvation.

We are glad to see that the Government is up and doing. We, however, invite the attention of Government to the way relief is being administered in Chittagong.

WE ARE requested to mention that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will hold a Durbar for the two districts of Hooghly and Howrah at Howrah on New Year's Day in honor of the proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial Title. We think the arrangement is good inasmuch as two small Durbars for two districts so near one another would be redundant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says that the solution which Sir Richard Temple offers of the rent difficulty in Bengal is not an original idea of his, but is borrowed from the Oude and Punjab Rent Acts. Perhaps the writer is not

aware that the suggestion was first made by Babu Degumber Mitter in a pamphlet reviewing the judgments of the High Court in the Great Rent Case, we mean Hills *vrs.* Issur Ghose. This pamphlet was published in 1865, while the Oude and Punjab Rent Acts were passed in 1868. Babu Degumber Mitter had suggested that the lands of the occupancy ryot should be assessed at $\frac{1}{8}$th less than the competitive rate for the time being, that is to say than the rate paid by the non-occupancy ryot—and the Oude Rent Act provides that in assessing the rent of the occupancy ryot an allowance of 12½ per cent. which is $\frac{1}{8}$th should be made on the rate payable by the non-occupancy ryot. Unfortunately the principle cannot be carried out in Bengal in all places inasmuch as the non-occupancy ryots in the Eastern Districts pay more than the occupancy ryots, though the matter would be all right, if the rate of rent paid by kurfa ryots were made the basis of assessment.

THE CALCUTTA letter of the *Pioneer* has the following:

"It seems that the statement made by the Chief Justice throwing doubts on the legal capacity of the civilian has cut the Lieutenant-Governor to the quick, and much of the forthcoming minute is taken up with a refutation of this unqualified conclusion. Sir Richard Garth, it will be remembered, expressed his doubts, whether in the case of Bengal being parcelled out into judicial circles, there would be a sufficient number of civilians to be found capable of filling the new posts. Sir Richard Temple, like the lion of the fable (the expression is his own), has hastened to protect his cubs, and the minute is adorned with a long list of civilians who, in the opinion of Lieutenant-Governor, are quite competent to undertake with merit the responsible duties of a final Appellate Court, and even to grace with advantage a seat in the High Court. The publication of this list in the local *Gazette* would be an act of public benefit. It would of course, at once allay all sense of uneasiness excited by the words of the Chief Justice, and at the same time proved lasting record of the judicial capacity of the happy individuals mentioned thereon."

"An appreciable number of these favoured few are by no means grateful to their chief for his chivalrous *devoirs* on their behalf. * * The stream of this indiscriminate praise has flowed uninterruptedly, every name mentioned being embellished with a long string of complimentary adjectives. Any inappropriateness discernible in the nature of the epithets used by the author ought therefore to be attributed more to the limited resources of the English language, than to the superficial knowledge possessed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the cause he has undertaken to defend."

Sir Richard Temple is apparently treading upon delicate and dangerous grounds.

WE HAVE purposely abstained from making any comments on the celebrated Fenwa cases of Chittagong now pending before the High Court, though we regret to observe that some of our contemporaries have thought fit to adopt a different course. They ought to know that violent or indiscreet language does more harm than good. But we have such thorough confidence in the independence and calmness of Her Majesty's Judges, that we do not for a moment apprehend that any comments by the press, however injudicious or improper, would in the slightest degree affect the decision of these cases, or even disturb the equanimity of any of the Judges of the High Court. We learn from the *Statesman* that the Fenwa cases will come on for hearing most probably on Friday next before a Division Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Ainslie and Mr. Justice Morris, who it will be remembered granted a Rule calling on Messrs. Webster and Macdonald to show cause why the sentences passed upon them by the Chittagong Court should not be enhanced. Our contemporary says that it is Mr. Justice Ainslie's desire that the cases should not be heard by him and expresses a hope that the Chief Justice will think fit to preside at the hearing. Without endorsing all our contemporary's reasons for wishing the Chief Justice to preside, we can very well understand why Mr. Justice Ainslie should hesitate to hear at least one set of these cases. The reader will recollect that on the application of the Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Justice Ainslie and Mr. Justice Morris, while granting a Rule in Webster's case, refused to interfere in the case of the ryots. In this latter case, a similar application was subsequently granted on the motion of the ryots themselves by Justices Pontifex and Birch. We understand that according to the practice of the High Court the case of the planters should come on before the Judges who granted the Rule, and there is no apparent reason why the learned Judges should hesitate to hear that case. But the case of the ryots stands on a different footing altogether; not only is it a distinct case, but a decision has been already pronounced in it by those Judges who heard Mr. Bell's application, and it is therefore only natural that they should wish to be relieved from the embarrassing and awkward position of trying the same case over again; for their decision whether it confirms or modifies their former order might be liable to misconstruction, however great the public confidence in their thorough impartiality and independence, particularly as they do not constitute the regular Criminal Bench for the time-being. Not that we think that those Judges if called upon to do so would hesitate to try conscientiously a case in which they have already expressed an opinion; but perhaps they may themselves think that the trial of the case by a Bench which has had nothing to do with it, would leave no room for remark. Be that as it may, a journalist has no right to dictate as to which Judge should try which case—the Judges themseves have sufficient good sense and discrimination to perceive as to how substantial justice may be done consistently with the reasonable expectations of the public. We have several cases in point. In the Wahabi cases from Maldah and Patna, Special Benches were formed by both Mr. Chief Justice Norman and Sir Richard Couch (the latter case was heard we believe by three Judges) and only recently the Great National Theatre case, and Peerun Ayah's case, both of which had attracted much public notice, were arranged by the Court of its own free will and accord to be heard by special Benches of two Judges. Only this session an arrangement, which was first suggested by the *Times of India*, has been made for the trial of the case of Hogg *vrs.* Wilson, to the complete satisfaction of all classes of the public. It is absurd to say that the administration of justice by the Civilian Judges of the High Court does not inspire public confidence, because they are liable to be swayed by class feeling. We ask who have been more loud in criticising the qualifications of the District Judges than the Civilian Judges of the High Court? How often have we seen in our own columns the Civilian Judges denounce without reservation Civilian Magistrates and Judges, who have misinterpreted the law, abused their authority, and repressed the liberty of the subject. In this very Fenwa case it was Mr. Justice Birch, who first suggested the release of the Ryot prisoners on bail. Oone thing should, however, be borne in mind. One of the primary objects of the amalgamation of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts was the fusion of Indian experience and knowledge of English law in the Benches, and this object has been generally kept in view in the constitution of the Benches. We need hardly repeat the now proverbial saying of the late Court of Directors that it is not only necessary that justice is done but also that the people should feel that justice has been done.

DR PRASSANNA KUMAR RAY met with an ovation on his arrival in his native district, Dacca. The *East* says that "on landing he was very enthusiastically received by his *Sangat* and other personal friends on board the steamer, whence they drove to the house in which all the Brahma ladies assembled on the occasion of the Brahma marriage ceremony and was cordially received by those of the Brahma ladies with whom he had been acquainted before he left India for England." "Then all his friends accompanied him to the East Bengal Asram where in the spacious Hall in which daily prayer meeting is held, they all assembled with their distinguished friend to express their heartfelt gratitude to, and invoke the mercy of the Divine Being. In the middle of the day following Dr. Ray went home to see and to be seen by, his near and dear relations at home and his native villagers, all of whom as we could learn from Dr. Ray himself, expressed great delight at his return and spontaneously gave him a very hearty reception inasmuch as the Brahmins, Shahas and others went to his place in crowds and made enquiries of him as to how he lived in England, what sort of treatment he received there and so on. After his return to the town from his native village a very enthusiastic reception was given to him in a very crowded meeting held for the purpose in the East Bengal Theatre house at 6 P. M. All the sections of the Hindu Community were represented in the grand reception meeting. The chair was taken by Babu Radhika Mohan Ray. An address was presented to Dr. Ray and it was read by Pundit Prasanna Chandra Chakravarti." A cordial welcome was then given to him on Thursday evening to Dr. Ray by the Philanthropic Society. Several gentlemen both Europeans and Natives addressed the meeting. In reply Dr. Ray, our contemporary says, "delivered, in a modest, easy and sensible manner, a most interesting address, in which he dwelt on the kindness he had received from the English and the Scotch in their native land, the salient points in English life and manners, and the things to which his countrymen ought, in his opinion, to direct their best energies, if they wanted to rise in the scale of nations. It was very gratifying to the English ladies and gentlemen who were present, to hear him speak so gratefully of their countrymen."

The ceremony did credit to all parties concerned.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

A correspondent of the *Shomeprokash* suggests that the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty the Queen being proclaimed Empress of India may be availed of for condoning the sins of ex-Civilian Surendranath Banerjee and restoring him to the service.

The *Shahachar* expresses his decided opinion that from the proceedings of the last two or three meetings of the Calcutta Corporation it may be safely inferred that the new Commissioners are all earnest men from whom no fear need be entertained of the return of the *apka wasta* days.

The same journal urges the Government to restore the river Sarwasvati to its original condition of a running stream and also to drain the bheels and marshes, which exist in the malarious fever-afflicted tracts in the Hooghly district. These acts, he hopes, will go in a great measure to mitigate the severity of the epidemic if they cannot altogether remove it.

Referring to the recent Government circular about the extended use of country-made goods in lieu of imported ones the *Bharut Sangskaruk* observes that what should have been done long before is being done at last. But better late than never. For the encouragement of indegenous arts and manufactures he would however prefer an increase in the rate of import duty and larger measure of encouragement to native art.

The *Bharut Mihir* proposes the following measures for the consideration of Lord Lytton. First, the free admission of natives to all important places in the public service, the reduction of the power at present exercised by the District Magistrates; greater latitude to the Press; enlistment of the natives of Bengal in the army; settlement of the chronic disputes between landlord and ryots; remodelling of the Mofussil Police and emancipation of the helpless unprotected coolies from the thraldom under which they labor.

The *Probhakur* is of opinion that the Delhi Durbur ought not to be put off on any account after the expenses incurred and arrangements made. It is to be considered as a part of state affairs the transaction of which no calamity can justify deferment. Even in the event of a declaration of war the postponement of the durbar should not be considered expedient as such a measure will unsettle the minds of the people. Of course considering the time and circumstances every precaution will be taken to ensure economy as far as it may be consistent with dignity.

The *Dacca Prokash* says that Acts of the Legislature framed from the best of motives instead of proving a blessing in many cases prove a curse. The new Land Registration Act most deeply affects every person who has any concern with landed property and the enforcement of its provisions will lead to endless litigation and ultimate ruin of the proprietors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.
H. L. Harrison, Esq., C.S., Midnapore	"	13	4 0
Secy. Public Library, Ranchee	"	13	4 0
Mahomed Hossain, Boital	"	3	0 0
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" Bhobanyporsad, Durbhanga	"	10	0 0
" Rutnamony Goopto, Mymensing	"	13	4 0
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" Woomachurn Mittra, Darjeeling	"	10	0 0
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" Greeshchunder Bhuddur, Bhoobooah	"	3	5 0
" Gobindpersad Das, Jamarki	"	13	4 0
" Soorjakant Chatterjea, Benares	"	13	4 0
" Mattylal Mustofee, Areepore	"	2	0 0
" Narsinghchunder Banerjea, Agra	"	5	0 0
" Ramgotty Mookerjea, Cutwa	"	6	10 0
" Anghorechunder Mookerjea, Krishnaghur	"	10	0 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 22, 1876.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—Baboo Chunder Narayan Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, leave for three months.

Baboo Bunkoo Behary Buxee, Kanoongo of the First Grade in Monghyr, to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Deoghur until further orders.

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca is transferred to Backergunge as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is posted to Backergunge.

Mr. S. W. V. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree, to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel H. M. Boddam.

Mr. W. S. Wells, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoordah division of the Pooree district, is transferred to the sudder station of Balasore.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Khoordah division of the Pooree district.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa, is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted to Cuttack.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Backergunge, *viz.*—

Baboo Soorjee Coomar Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Nuddea.

Kedar Nath Ghose, B.L., Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Hooghly.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., an extension of leave for ten months.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. W. B. Cox, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Julpigoree, is temporarily transferred to Patna.

Mr. H. L. Jones, District Superintendent of police, Pubna, furlough for one year, from the 16th December.

The following District Superintendents of Police are transferred:—

Mr. James Cockburn, from Burdwan to Midnapore.

Mr. Henry Michael Weatherall, from Dacca to Beerbhoom.

Mr. Walter Campbell, from Beerbhoom to Pubna.

Mr. William Parry Davis, from Hazareebagh to Patna.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, from Patna to Burdwan.

Major Charles Tatham Hitchins, from Midnapore to Hazareebagh.

Mr. John Briscoe Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, until further orders.

The orders appointing Mr. L. E. Fabre Tonnerre to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, and transferring him to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, are cancelled.

Mr. Tonnerre is transferred from Shahabad to Bhagulpore as an Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. F. Guise, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the third Grade, and is transferred to the Chittagong Hill tracts.

Mr. Guise to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. G. H. French, District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the First Grade.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, to act as District Superintendent of Police of that district.

Assistant Surgeon Aubinash Chunder Ghose attached to Calcutta General Hospital, leave for two months.

Surgeon E. Palmer, in medical charge of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, in addition to his own duties, to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Baxter, medical officer, Sandheads, leave for one month.

Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudrool Huq, a Supernumerary in the Campbel Hospital, to act as medical officer at the Sandhead.

Mr. F. Fuchs is promoted from the Third to Second Grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 11th October 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The name of Baboo Kaukur Singh is removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates in the district of Shahabad.

Baboo Shatto Sing, Zemindar, to be Honorary Magistrate in the district of Shahabad.

Baboo Kali Nath Dhur, B.L., to officiate as First Moonsif of Netrokonah, in the district of Mymensingh until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, leave for one month

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Judge of Small Cause Courts at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore is appointed in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the office of Subordinate Judge of Nuddea.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—M. F. Moore, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 7th current, before noon.

Mr. J. S. Slater, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, employed in the Educational Department, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 9th November 1876.

Baboo Kaily Dass Bose, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Chittagong Division, privilege leave for three months.

Major G. S. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Bhagulpore Division, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle, as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

IRRIGATION.—Mr. C. K. J. Watson, Assistant Engineer Second Grade on special survey duty in the South Western Circle, passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 6th November 1876.

Advertisements.

BUXEE BAZAR.

OBITUARY.—At Cuttack, *Buxee Bazar*, Babu Sumbhoo Chunder Ghose, of Narooa Mohun Chandernagore Father of Babu Koylash Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Orissa Division, died on Friday last the 17th November 1876 at 5½ A. M. deeply lamented by all his relatives, friends, and natives of the country.

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Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

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Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in nine cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda]Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from *Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases*; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was used in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was *received here when the disease had* nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actualy recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered, All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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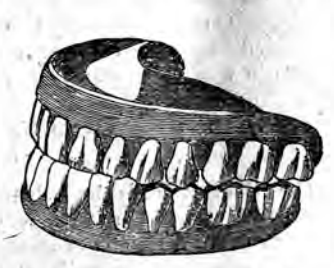

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